RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 133— BOMBAY MONDAY. JUNE 7. 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
12 June	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,550
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1923 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £210
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th June	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
9th „	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th „	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday, & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday,

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5893	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street. Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parel Station.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rahman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—7, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Komedi Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Branch
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS, 4 CLERKS for States. Apply with two annas stamp ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, DELHI.
A R3287

WANTED.—A B.A. with Science or a B.Sc. Apply stating terms and qualifications. CHAIRMAN, Sadashivgad Education Society, Sadashivgad, Karwar.
A R3247

WANTED—A. B.Sc. or B.A. (Physics and Chemistry) preferably a B. T. or S.T.C.D. to teach Science. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials, etc., to PRINCIPAL, New English School, HUBLI.
A R3278

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3253

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and GRANTY-BROKERS for the Branches to be opened shortly. Apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGER. The Tokyo and Shanghai Trading Co., Ltd., Karachi.
A R3250

WANTED.—A JUNIOR CLERK on Rs. 60 per mensem. Qualifications required: Matriculate or similar qualification. Knowledge of Hindustani and Marathi or Gujrati essential. One with previous experience preferred. Apply in own handwriting to Post Box 1002, Bombay.
A 26747

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS, searching employment. Register names with Employment Securing Agency, Ambala. Apply with an annas stamp.
A R3240

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Rashtriya Mahavidyalaya, Digha Ghat, Patna a Professor of Economics able to teach in Hindustani upto the B.A., standard. Pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Only those with faith in National Education need apply AT ONCE, stating age, qualifications minimum salary required, etc. PRINCIPAL.
A 26748

EARN MORE MONEY.—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn extra real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Established 1298. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES for High Court Pleaders. New and Revision Classes just commenced. Best coaching at moderate fees. February Results:—Out of 49, 14 passed and 33 got several exemptions. Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R3289

GENERAL ENGLISH CONVERSATIONAL CLASS for Ladies only. Also Matric Mathematics and English Classes by a Graduate for Matric Boys and Girls. Success guaranteed. Fees moderate. Apply 1700, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3282

PROFESSION.

FORETELLING—Nine questions Rs. 1/4 in advance. L. NATESAIYER, 8, Akbar Saheb Street, Triplicane, MADRAS.
P R3286

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

PROPERTY TO BE BOUGHT, MORTGAGED & SOLD & FINANCE AVAILABLE

WANTED,

WALKESHWAR OR NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

One good Bunglow for about Rs. two lacs.

FORT

One good building for about Rupees five lacs or more.

KALVADEVI.

Two buildings each about a lac or more.

AVAILABLE.

SANTACRUZ.

One good bunglow and chawl at very moderate price.

FINANCE.

Rupees two lacs to be invested in any good secured properties or sound business concerns. Principals only to be dealt with.

NEVATIA & CO.,
Estate & Finance Brokers,
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22342.
26746

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Fleet St. Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRINTING in upto date fashion with American Types and style. Embossed Letter Heads, a speciality, 2 annas stamps for samples. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp. Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street.
T R3276

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3283

PERSONAL.

WILL any of your readers inform the whereabouts of Professor RAMMURTI, the Indian Sandow. Write to Box No. 1701, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3288

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAI SEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3156

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-4-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 20in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.
26642

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and from 10th June, 1926, Parsik and Mumbra Stations on this railway will be TEMPORARILY CLOSED for passenger traffic and a temporary flag station opposite Mumbra Station for passenger traffic only will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June, 1926.
26723

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st of July, 1926, for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 220-10-270 p.m. plus Rs. 50 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating in full, age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and training qualifications and teaching experience essential.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay (1).

N.B.—The condition that knowledge of Persian is essential has been dropped in this advertisement. Intending applicants are requested to note this.
26644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4% LOAN 1960-1970

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 88 PER CENT.

CONVERSION TERMS.

The following Bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan at the rates stated below per Rs. 100 of the nominal value of each Bond.

6%	Bonds 1926	Rs. 101		
6%	Bonds 1927	Rs. 102	As. 4	
5½%	Bonds 1928	Rs. 106	As. 8	

DATES OF THE LOAN

Subscriptions will be received from the 7th June, 1926.

The Loan will be closed without notice to subscriptions in cash and 6% Bonds 1926 as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to approximately

25 Crores

and in any case not later than the 26th June, 1926.

Subscriptions in the form of 6% Bonds 1927 and 5½% Bonds 1928 will be received without limit of amount up to the 26th June, 1926.

For further particulars apply to the Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Bombay or any Government Treasury.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MINING DEVELOPING SYNDICATE, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Liquidator 70, Apollo Street, Fort on 15th June, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. when the Liquidator will put before them his report and account of receipts and disbursement for the period ending 31st March, 1926, and to consider any other matters that may be put before the Meeting by the Liquidator.

C. A. CHAUVAHAN,
Liquidator.
26741

THE ARAKAN LIGHT RLY. CO., LD.
(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE OF RETURN TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first return of Rs. 50 per share has been declared.

The same will be paid on production of the share certificate at the undernoted address.

R. J. P. TALBOT.
F. G. ROBERTS.
Joint Liquidators.
6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
26745

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUGHUNATH LALJEE of Bombay, Halai Lohana Hindoo, Merchant Inhabitant, a widower, deceased, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, who died at Rajkot on or about the 22nd day of August, 1923 ..... Deceased.

ABOO BUCHER ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Merchant, Inhabitant a partner of the said Rooghnathdas Laljee deceased, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the above-named deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(S-1) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of May, 1926.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AS WELL AS THE MACHINERIES, STOCK, TOOLS, ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AND OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee trading under the name and style of Hate and Co., the Mortgagors, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated the 15th December, 1922, made Between Purshotam Vishram Mowji of the first part, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee of the second part and the Bank of Baroda Ltd., of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 10th day of June 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Messrs. Hate and Co., at Sankli Street, Byculla, the property and machineries and stock, tools, etc., described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement or house and a shed and all other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1088.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, New Nos. 13531, 13602, Old Survey No. 283, 284, 294 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, Cadastral No. 1/1743 (Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Indian Institute of Science vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on or towards the West by other property of the Lessor rented to Purshotam and Company, on or towards the North by the Sankli Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Sir D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3910(2) and Street No. 97 A and are in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Litho hand-press and printing machines varnishing, cutting, punching, perforating and wire stitching machines, tin plate bending and shearing machines, engraving, drilling and eyeletting machines, electric motors, 2/55 H. P. Crossley Oil Engine 25 H. P. photographic apparatus, cameras, lenses, illuminating plant, job-press, litho stone polishing machine, Singer Sewing and hemming machines, gilding and binding press, printing machine with automatic feeder, motor and accessories, cranes, shaftings, pulleys, litho stones, papers, inks, motor cars, gas stoves, etc., etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES TOOLS, ETC., OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., LYING AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

The following machineries are in packed cases:—

20 H. P. Ruston Oil Engine, moulding machines, saw bench, moulding cutters, circular saws, decorating and embossing machines and dyes, grinding machines, drilling machines, wooden hand-planes, moulds for toys, statues, animals, etc., steel scraps vices, blowers, lorries, pulleys, shaftings, lathe, formulas, stock-in-trade, etc., etc., and cupboards, benches, chairs, stools, sofas show cases etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, INSOLVENTS' VICTORIAS, HORSES, OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th June, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—Writing table, chairs, teapoys, iron bed, stools, wash hand stand, basins, travelling trunk, zinc tub, meatsafe, cooking utensils, crockery and glassware, etc.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esq. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Gangaram Suryaji Sulasker (Insolvent):—
2 Victorias and 3 Horses.

(2) Re: Estate of Govind Hari Divekar (Insolvent):—:Cupboards, tables, chairs, Oliver typewriter, copying press, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Tuljaram Goculdas (Insolvent):—
Wooden triangle and pans, weights etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, etc.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Starring VILMA BANKY and RONALD COLMAN,
A Powerful super drama of Life and Love amid shot and shell.
Like All Really Good Films, It Defies the Telling. You've Got to See it to Enjoy it.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6.30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
THIS WEEK 2 HOURS SHOW.
5, 7, 9 and 11 O'Clock P. M.
Prices Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
"THE GOLD RUSH"
Contains Comedy, Drama, Satire, Melodrama, Farce
Not to forget a little Slap-Stick and everything else in the way of the entertainment.
All rolled into one big ten reeled film.
COMING? COMING??
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"SPEED."

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

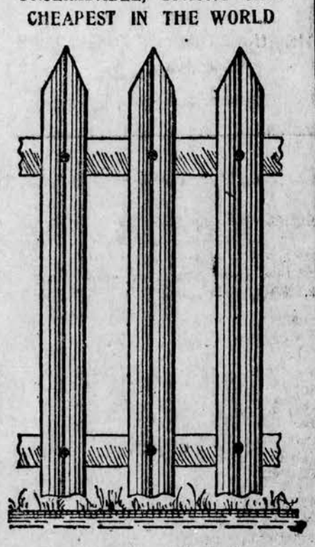
AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

By order of Pari-Vallabhram Hemchand and on account and at the risk of their upcountry constituents concerned, Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 8th June 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown of Muccadam Messrs Khimji Damji and Co. at Wadia Godowns, New Cotton Depot, Sewree:—
31 Bales African Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'SWARAJYA'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian State Mysore, Travancore and Cochin
For Rates and Particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madra

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.
V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.
Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

CORRUGATED STEEL
PALE FENCING.
UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD



Height from 4 to 8 feet always in stock with its complete fittings. A GREAT SAVING in the cost of erection as it requires no foundation. Enquiries solicited for all kind of iron and sheet works
NANSI IRON AND STEEL WORKS
223, THAKURDWAR RD., BOMBAY.
Post No. 2.

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CUR

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding Dr. Bhaishanker's Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re.1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George nee of Hyderabad—D. writes: "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B.) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

June 4.

MONEY:—The money market was comparatively easy throughout the week, in spite of the fact that there has been some tendency to accumulate cash balances in anticipation of requirements for applications for the new loan next week. However, trade demands have been far from pressing, and the call money rate is unchanged at 3½ per cent. In view of the favourable position of cash balances in the Imperial Bank it was rather expected that the Bank rate would be reduced again, and it is recalled that in July last year, when the ratio of cash to liabilities was over 35 per cent., the Bank rate stood at 4 per cent. Probably the reduction was postponed temporarily until the end of the month requirements had been met, and it will take place as soon as it is definitely known how favourably the market receives the new loan. A reduction of the rate to 4 per cent. will, of course, make money market conditions still easier. Fixed deposit rates have declined slightly, and money for two to six months is now quoted at 3 per cent., while 12 months is at 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

Applications for the new 4 per cent. Government of India loan will be received by the Imperial Bank of India from Monday June 7th, and it is generally believed that subscriptions will exceed the amount available almost immediately. The favourable terms of the loan, in view of the present money position, ensure its success from the start.

Government securities after the great activity of last week, have turned somewhat easier, partly on account of the heavy settlements effected on June 1st, and partly due to the fact that the Bank rate is unchanged. It is reported that during the period last week when activity in these securities was greatly stimulated the Banks and some investors sold fairly large amounts. These holdings fell into the hands of buyers who have been unable to carry them, and they have now been forced to unload. At the close the market was somewhat steadier, and the future tendency of the market is likely to be guided by the results of the new loan floatation. The fluctuations in the leading Government securities have been as follows:—3½ per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 78/13 to Rs. 77/12 and 1945/55 loan from Rs. 109/14 to Rs. 109/2. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 bonds are quoted at Rs. 102/2 and Rs. 104 respectively. 5½ per cent. bonds 1928 have dropped from Rs. 108/4 to Rs. 107/4. 6 per cent. bonds 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102/12; 1930 at Rs. 107/4 and 1932 at Rs. 109, 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan has declined to Rs. 114/8.

EXCHANGE:—Sterling exchange was somewhat firmer during the week, and the rate rose from 1s. 5 29/32d. to 1s. 5 31/32d., more on account of the money position than as the result of any great supply of export bills coming on the market. Such a rise might be expected, in view of the end of the month requirements, and towards the close the rate eased off again to the former quotation of 1s. 5 29/32d. The forward quotations remain remarkably steady, the rates being 1s. 5 29/32d. for June/July, 1s. 5 15/16d. for August, 1s. 5 31/32d. for September/October, 1s. 6d. for November, 1s. 6 1/32d. for December and 1s. 6 1/16d. for January/February.

The dollar sterling quotations declined slightly during the week, from $4.86 5/8 to $4.86 3/8. Among the Continental currencies French Francs declined from 146 to 151. Belgian Francs and the Italian Lira, however, showed improvements as a result of the week, Belgian francs dropping from 152 to 158 but later recovering to 150, while Italian lira declined from 129 to 130 and closes at 126.

GOLD:—In sympathy with sterling, the gold market opened steady, was rather quiet in the middle of the week and then showed somewhat more strength at the close. Opening at Rs. 21/8 per tola, the rate dropped to Rs. 21/7, and closed at Rs. 21/7/9. This being the settlement week, there was a fairly large amount of business passing, either in the form of deliveries, or of transactions carrying contracts forward. On the whole, the settlement passed off smoothly, and there were no unusual developments. On account of the settlement, the offtake was somewhat greater and averaged about 30,000 tolas a day, but arrivals amounted to about 7 lakhs tolas, and the stock on hand is now estimated at about 10 lakhs tolas (bar and coin). The price of sovereigns fell off slightly from Rs. 13/8 to Rs. 13/7/6 both for ready and forward. The quotation for gold in London has been unchanged throughout the week at 84s. 11½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 24/7/3 for ready, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 21/7 for 26th June settlement, Rs. 21/8/9 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 26th July settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/8 for 24th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £70,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,31,000. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,49,74,579 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £52,000.

SILVER:—The settlement, contrary to previous expectations passed off smoothly, and there were no unusual developments. Heavy arrivals of about 2,800 bars of silver from London expected to-day, have brought a plentiful supply on the market, and the premium for ready and June over July has become a discount of about two annas per 100 tolas. Business in silver during the week has not been on a very large scale and the price has been remarkably steady, fluctuations having been limited within three annas per 100 tolas, between Rs. 68/6 and Rs. 68/3. The offtake has averaged about 200 bars daily and after allowing for imports, there leaves an estimated stock on the market of about 2,500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined slightly from 2s. 11 7/16d. to 2s. 11 5/16d. closing at 2s. 11¼d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 30 1/8d. and 30 1/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 68/7 and Rs. 68/3 for ready, Rs. 68/7 and Rs. 68/2 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 68/8 and Rs. 68/4 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £400,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £5,27,000. The total imports during the week were 1036 bars and Rs. 1,40,754 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £22,000.

SHARES:—The stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Cotton mill shares were generally steady and fluctuations did not exceed Rs. 10 per share. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares. Bombay Dyeings Rs. 900-906/4.890; Century Rs. 391/4-396/4-372/8, Cent. India Rs. 512/8-517/8-511/4-515; Crescent Rs. 190-182/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 852/8-860-835-840; Madhowji Rs. 87/8-86/4; New Great Rs. 316/4-306/4; Pearls Rs. 486/4-487/8-468/12-471/4; Simplex Rs. 122/8-105/8-112/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 487/8-492/8-485.

Miscellaneous shares were quieter during the week and there was an easier feeling in the market in contrast to the strength showed last week. Andhra Valleys have declined from Rs. 660 to Rs. 645 and Tata Hydroes from Rs. 1010 to Rs. 988/12. Alcocks have maintained the level of Rs. 163/12. Bombay Trams declined from Rs. 125 to Rs. 120. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 8, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 57/8 and Katni Defds at Rs. 120. Railway shares show some improvement, Ahd. Prantij improved from Rs. 885 to Rs. 920, Gujerat from Rs. 92 to Rs. 95 and Tapti Valley from Rs. 662/8 to Rs. 697/8.

Bank shares were unchanged, except Imperial Banks which improved from Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 1,685 with Contributories from Rs. 435 to Rs. 441/4.

CALCUTTA:—Jute shares on the Calcutta market were steadier during the week, in sympathy with a rise in Hessians' quotations from Rs. 14/6 to Rs. 14/12.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

Jute:—Albion 420, Alliance 425, Anglo-India 356, Auckland 203, Barnagore 145, Bally 140, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 385, Budge-Budge 410, Caledonian 474/8, Chapdani 121, Clive 30/6, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 212—18, Dalhousie 334, Delta 435/8—40, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 719, Fort William 227/8, Gondalpara 720, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 9/10, Hooghly 69/8, Howrah 36/8, Kamarhatty 508/8—17, Kanknarrah 417, Kelvin 754, Kinnison 890, Lansdowne 224—28, Lawrence 538, Lothian 335, Naihati 360, National 26/4, New Central 510, Northbrook 45, Nudea 40, Orient 179, Presidency 7, Reliance 56/8, Standard 342, Union 510, Waverly 6/8, Hessian 15, Jute 79/6.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/10, Bowaria 235, Dunbar 140.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgur 15, Rancegunge 24/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/12, Burma Corp. 10/8, I I Still 6/4, Imperial Bank 1,660—75, Imperial Conty. 440, Central Bank 28/4.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons remained unchanged. Coals quiet.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 5.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.20—.08
October	17.48—.08
December	17.42—.06
January	17.36—.10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 4.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.28 —.07
October	17.56 —.09
December	17.48 —.10
January	17.46 —.06

Liverpool, June 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—
Liverpool not received.

Liverpool, June 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—	
July	9.69 unchanged.
October	9.34 +.01
December	9.27 +.01
January	9.24 +.01

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, June 4.

July	15.90 +.05
November	15.55 unchanged.

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5.

Future Delivery prices:—	
July	9.61—.08
October	9.26—.08
January	9.17—.07
March	9.19—.06
May	9.18—.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—	
June	9.76 unchanged
July	9.69 unchanged.
August	9.54 +.02
September	9.44 +.01
October	9.34 +.01
November	9.27 +.01
December	9.27 +.01
January	9.24 +.01
February	9.23 +.01
March	9.25 +.02
April	9.24 +.02
May	9.25 +.02
June	9.23 +.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000 bales.
Futures at New York.—	
July	18 28 —.07
October	17.56 —.09
December	17.48 —.10
January	17.46 —.06
Spot Cotton at New York	18.80 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.90 —.10
Futures at New Orleans.—	
July	17.63 —.09
October	17.10 —.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19—13/16
Demand Bills 4.86.18.	a

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	90 000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain	23,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent	74,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	19,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	810,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,226,000 bales.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
July	9.69 unchanged.
September	9.44 +.01
October	9.34 +.01
January	9.25 +.02
March	9.25 +.02
May	9.25 +.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4.

June	16.15 +.10
July	15.95 +.10
August	15.95 +.10
September	15.85 +.10
October	15.73 +.09
November	15.65 +.10
December	15.60 +.10
January	15.55 +.15
February	15.50 +.15
March	15.45 +.15
April	15.40 +.10
May	15.40 +.15
June	15.40 +.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 4.

Scinde Good	6.70
Scinde Fully Good	7.00
Scinde Fine	7.30
Bengal Good	6.80
Bengal Fully Good	7.10
Bengal Fine	7.40
Oomra Good	7.50
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Good	8.10
Broach Fully Good	8.50
Broach Fine	8.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 4.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
Total Forwarded consumers	59,000
Total Imports	39,000
Total Stock	924,000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,550
Water Twist	1/4 1/2
Printers Cloth	31/8

New York, June 5.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.20—.08
October	17.48—.08
December	17.42—.06
January	17.36—.10
Spot Cotton at New York	18.70—.010
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.83—.07
Futures at New Orleans—	
July	17.58—.05
October	17.05—.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 13/16.
Demand Bills	4.86.12.

WHEAT.

London, June 5.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 54/6 June/July. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 53/6 June. Sellers.
Tone:—Steady.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 2,015,000 quarters.
Australian 59 May/June. Sellers.
Choice White Karachi 56 June/July. Sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 56/8 May/June. Value.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS

London, June 5.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
£14 1/2 May/June. Hull. Paid
£14 7/8 June-July. Hull. Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £8 June/July. Sellers.
Casterseed Bombay £16 7/8 June/July. Seller.
Linseed, Bombay £17 1/2 June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 1/2 June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton £22 1/4 June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20½ June/July. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 1/4 June/July. Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmly held.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £21 3/4 June/July. Quoted.

JAVA SUGAR.

Liverpool, June 5.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
15/4 1/2 July/Sep. Sellers.
15/6 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
15/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and C. Bombay:
15/7 July/Sep. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:
15/7 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.

RUBBER.

London, June 5.

Para Up River Fine Spot 19 1/2 July/Aug. Value.
Tone:—Quiet

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 5.

Cardiff to Bombay - 16/6

EGYPTIAN.

November 15.65

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/5-31/32
Bar Gold £4/4/11.1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30-1/16 Quietly Steady.

London, June 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 81/32.
Bar Gold £4/411 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8 Quietly steady.

London, June 5.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little India buying. Market closed quietly still.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

London, June 3.

Exchange Belgium	152.12
Exchange Athens	391.50
Cuban Sugar	11/6 June Sellers.

London, June 4.

Exchange Belgium	156.00
Exchange Athens	389.00
Cuban Sugar	11/6 June Sellers.

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 5.

Funding Loan 4 p.c 1960/90 £87 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £93 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/8
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £103 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. 104.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 57.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 71 1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 60 1/4.

SHARES.

London, June 5.

Hongkong Bank	£132
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£16 3/4
P. and O. Bank	£9 7/8
Eastern Bank	£6

METALS.

London, June 5.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 3/16.
Copper Braziers £73 1/2.
Yellow Metal 68 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 5.

A change is noticeable in the pressure distinction over the peninsula and the conditions are generally favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the West Coast. The Bay monsoon has weakened in Burma, but has caused some heavy falls of rain in Assam and North Bengal. The fresh western disturbance is feeble and is affecting the extreme north. Numerous thunderstorms have occured in the Peninsula. Rain fall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Madras, Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, West Central Provinces, and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy and Bhubri two; Cheerapunji six; Jalpaiguri seven; Chitaldroog three quarters; Mangalore and Trivandrum one and a half; Cochin two; Bellary a half; and Gopalpur three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Earthquake shock of slight intensity in at its origin about eight hundred miles away was recorded by Simla Seismographs at twelve hours twenty four minutes yesterday.—A. P.

NAVSARI NOTES

EXTRAVAGANT WATER SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, June 3.

After years of anxious expectation, the residents of Navsari have had the satisfaction of knowing that a scheme for the water-works has at last been framed. The excitement now is over the pumping-plant! Should it be worked with oil-engines or electric power? According to the Government report it has been proposed to erect an oil-engine plant the cost of which is estimated at about a lakh of rupees, whereas the erection of an electric plant is not likely to cost more than Rs. 16,000, thus ensuring a tremendous initial saving of Rs. 84,000. Again, as regards the working expenses, the electric plant promises a clean saving of about Rs. 6,000 per year. One fails to understand what motives could inspire a scheme that so boldly yet mysteriously ignores, at the expense of the unfortunate tax-payer, the existence of an electric supply company within the bounds of the city for which the scheme is meant. One wonders if Government is really committed to a policy of encouragement to existing State industries! The local Municipality cannot afford to sanction a scheme so evidently extravagant, and the tax-payers naturally look up to the City-fathers for fearlessly resisting official red-tape, and to reject the scheme sponsored by Government officials which is likely to prove a financial tragedy.

The results of this year's Matriculation Examination have been very satisfactory so far as the local Sir Cowasji Jehangir N. Z. Madressa is concerned. Out of the 56 candidates sent up by it to appear in the examination 30 have been successful—many of them getting distinction in mathematics and science. One Parsi student passed out with Sanskrit as his second language. The credit for these satisfactory results naturally goes to the new Head Master, Mr. Behmanji H. Desai, who is a veteran educationist.

Yesterday the Navsari Bana Club was "at home" to Mr. Thakorebhai Desai, the Educational Inspector of Navsari District, who has been transferred to Baroda as the Head of the Publicity Department. Many officials were present on the occasion when Mr. Thakorebhai's services were highly spoken of by several guests present at the function.

Heat is very oppressive this year; and the local Municipality seems to have postponed the watering of streets and roads till the water-works come into existence!

As a result of constant complaints in this paper, and many petitions submitted to the Postal authorities, a non-delivery branch office has been opened in the Maloser locality from the first of this month. Better late than never—and for this mercy, small but belated many thanks to the residents to the authorities concerned!

INCREASE OF CRIME AT INSEIN,

SURVEILLANCE WORK UNSATISFACTORY.

RANGOON, June 3.

Replying to the joint address of welcome by the Insein Municipality and District Council presented this forenoon at the Railway Institute Insein, the Governor again referred to the question of crime and regretted that the figures for Insein District were as bad as those for Pegu District. The number of dacoities, murders and cases in which fire arms were used had increased this year as compared with 1925 from 26 to 55, 20 to 34 and 7 to 34 respectively. He added: "I shall discuss here what measures are necessary to restore things to the normal. I gather that the increase in dacoities is due mainly to the work of three gangs which are being accounted for. Surveillance work has not been satisfactory, but that is being put upon a sound footing. It is quite clear that great energy is required in order to secure improvement."

His Excellency expressed the hope that the public realising their responsibility would give greater assistance to the police. He also said that he would visit the crime districts and discuss matters locally, and where possible to concert further measures with local officers for the prevention and suppression of crime.—A. P.

PEARL FISHERIES ON WEST COAST

MADRAS, June 3.

In passing orders on the report of the Director of Fisheries for the year 1924-25, the Development Department of the Local Government states that three abnormal factors adversely affected the financial results of the year which are, a failure of fishing season of the West Coast, the difficulty of divers to the pearl fishery in Ceylon and cyclones and floods on both coasts.

On research and experimental side, the most important investigations in progress at the station were those connected with the process of curing. The pearl fishery which was opened in 1926 and has just been closed yielded satisfactory results. Another fishery will probably be held early in 1927.—A. P.

ANDHRA HERCULES WOUNDED.

MADRAS, June 4.

One Seshi Reddy considered to be "Hercules" of the Andhra Districts who has been displaying feats of strength in Andhra country was removed to the General Hospital to-day with a severe fracture of the right leg. He was attempting to exhibit a feat of stopping a motorcar, but had not finished all preliminary arrangements for it, before the car tied to his body abruptly started and he was dragged along. His leg was battered against the wooden support intended for his leg. He is progressing satisfactorily at the General Hospital.—A. P.

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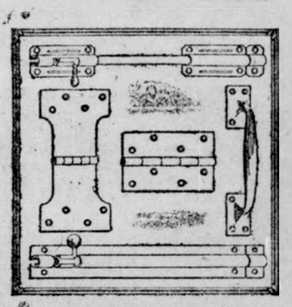

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mr. B. S. Banaji on "Public Libraries in America" at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 77 Apollo Street, Fort.

TUESDAY, June 8.

Public Lecture on "Future of Indian Art" by Mr. S. Faizee Rahamin at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Office of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has been removed from the Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road West, Bombay, to the "Congress Hall", Khar Road, Bandra, from the 1st May.

RASHTRIYA SHALA, BOMBAY.

The school re-opens to-day after the summer vacation. All are invited to take advantage of the newly-started industrial classes, Free Night School and other special features of the school.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay, Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday), at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mr. S. Faizee Rahamin will deliver a public lecture on "Future of Indian Art" with magic lantern slides at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

The above school which is the only National Institution in Bombay imparting education to girls from the infant to the Matric Class, will re-open after the Summer Vacation to-day (Monday). The school has got a big compound for outdoor exercises and also a spacious Hall for indoor games. The result of the girls sent up for the Matriculation Examination at the Gujarat Vidyapith was cent per cent. All lovers of the National Education are requested to send their girls to this school and see the Lady Principal. Special classes are provided for those wishing to learn Music, Drawing and Sewing or Languages.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S RETURN

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is expected to arrive in Bombay next Friday (June 11), from which date he will resume charge of his office as Governor of Bombay.

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW SILL.

An inquest touching the death of one Keshav Nilu, a Hindu of 22 years, residing at Pydhownie, was held on Sunday morning at the G. T. Hospital.

It appeared that Keshav was residing with his uncle at Pydhownie. On Saturday morning at about 11 a.m. he was sitting on a window sill to cool himself when he suddenly lost balance and fell down and was unconscious. He was severely injured and was soon removed to the hospital where he died in the evening. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The following cable was received at Calcutta from Rome:—"Dated June 4. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore was cordially received at Naples and the poet was conveyed by a special train to Rome. He had an interview with Signor Mussolini and will lecture before the University on Wednesday. He has received invitations from many cities and universities."

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CITY'S CONSERVANCY.

IMPROVEMENTS AFFECTED.

The Municipal Commissioner in a report to the Corporation on the work of the Conservancy Superintendent and methods for inproving the conservancy of the city together with an estimate of the cost of same, says that the improvements in the system have resulted in the dismissal of 230 halalkhores between 1918 and 1924, in spite of the expansion of the city. The Superintendent could not carry out more important reforms owing to reasons mentioned below, over which he had no control. The Commissioner thinks the following are the most important factors in the conservancy of a city.

(1) Sufficient water supply. (2) An efficient method of dealing with household refuse. (3) Provision of an adequate and up-to-date service of mechanical appliances for the cleaning of roads and streets and removal of refuse therefrom. (4) An efficient and adequate service of lorries for collection work; (5) Provision of an adequate number of suitable places in the vicinity of collection areas for the disposal of the collected refuse. (6) Properly constructed and drained roads and streets; (7) A greater appreciation and knowledge of the principles of sanitation and hygiene amongst more than 90 per cent. of the City's population. (8) Provision of a sufficient number of sanitary and up-to date public conveniences all over the City. (9) The abolition of basket privies, and (10) An efficient drainage system.

In regard to No. 1 the Commissioner says the position has improved out of all recognition, as the absence of proper water supply had hindered proper cleansing. In regard to the second item he writes that all efforts are fruitless unless occupiers of premises "have inside their premises places for the deposit of their domestic and household refuse and some legal responsibility is fixed on somebody so as to lay the onus of placing or bringing these receptacles to convenient places for emptying into the collecting mediums, be it tractors or cars." About factors Nos. 3, 4 and 5 the position has not altered since the last 15/20 years. The two petrol motor roads brushes have not proved a success.

As for the use of lorries, the two electric lorries now used are giving "promising results." The Commissioner hopes to prove that these will eventually replace bullock carts for refuse removal.

In regard to the fifth point, the Corporation has made no advance. "The only new means of disposal that appears likely to materialise in the near future is that of the Lightening Crusher at Carnac Bridge but that is also dependent on the electrification of the railway lines and the provision of a siding."

Regarding sixth question the Commissioner says: The provision of impervious roads thoughout the city is, in my opinion, the most important sanitary necessity, as such roads have their educative as well as their practical value." About No. 7 the Commissioner thinks the spread of primary education and the gradual growth of a sense of civic discipline are the chief hopes of improvement ien this direction.

Coming to the question of providing adequate number of public conveniences in the city, he says, the difficulties involved are not merely financial. Not much progress has been made in this direction, although looking to the success of the underground latrine at Victoria Square, and the ordinary conveniences at Victoria and Reay Roads if cast is neglected it is possible to effect vast improvements. He hopes to report comprehensively on the subject. He is also going to submit a report for the abolition of basket privies in the drained area in the city. Since Government have, after five years' struggle, approved of the Corporation's proposals for draining and sewering the north of the Island, it will mean a vast improvement. In the end the Commissioner says he is unable to estimate the cost of all the improvements proposed by him above.

SWADESHI PENCILS

We have received a few samples of the pencils manufactured by the Madras Pencil Factory, of which Messrs. V. Perumall Chetty and Sons, the well-known stationers of Southern India, are managing partners. Till lately the factory was owned and conducted by the Madras Government. That there is ample scope for the manufacture of pencils in this country has been demonstrated in many ways. The present samples from Madras are cheaper than imported articles, while in point of quality they do not suffer much in comparison with the latter. As indigenous articles, the products of the Madras factory deserve wide patronage by the public.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME.

With a view to help to realise the ancient Indian ideal of the Gurukula in modern environments, it is proposed to establish immediately a Students' Home under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar (Santa Cruz). In this Home school and college students, above the age of 10, will be provided with boarding and lodging and their physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare will be properly looked after, so as to mould their character and instil in them the high ideals of Truth, Service and self-sacrifice, which are so essential for the proper building up of the nation. The Home will be under the direct supervision of a Sannyasin member of the Ramakrishna Mission who is a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, and will be located in a fine airy bungalow in the immediate proximity of the Ashram. The salubrious climate of the model suburb of Khar, the proximity of the sea and the peaceful surroundings of the Ashram will, it is hoped, contribute to make the situation of the Students' Home an ideal one.

To start with 15 students will be admitted in the Home. While it is the intention ultimately to convert the Home into a free institution, like the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Madras, where nearly a hundred high school and college students are boarded, lodged and educated free of all charges it is proposed, for the present and till an adequat public endownment for the support of the Home is imade available, to charge Rs. 35 for each student to defray the expenses of his boarding and lodging. All fees received will be devoted solely to the upkeep and improvement of the Home.

The desirability of a Students' Home in Bombay like the one which the Ramakrishna Mission has established in Madras is undoubted and we sincerely trust that the student world of Bombay will avail itself of this unique opportunity provided for their benefit. In this connection we make an earnest appeal to all parents and the philanthropic citizens of Bombay to help the Ashram to materialise as early as possible its hope of establishing in our midst a free Students' Home or Gurukul, where in the words of Swami Vivekananda, a "life-building, man-making, and character-making" education will be imparted.

If a sufficient number of students are available the Home will be opened about the middle of June 1926. Applications for admission should be sent immediately to the President of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, (Santa Cruz P.O.), stating the age and caste of the applicant, the name of the institution and class in which he is studying, the period for which he wishes to stay in the Home and the name and address of his parent or guardian. Only bachelors will be admitted in the Home.

M. R. JAYAKAR,
J. K. MEHTA,
F. J. GINWALA.

1926 HAJ PILGRIMS VIA KARACHI

A Government of Bombay resolution on the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, for the year 1925, among other things says:—

The first two ships were held up at Port Sudan owing to the bombardment of Rabigh by Amir Ali. They were, however, escorted shortly afterwards by a British man-of-war and all the pilgrims reached Rabigh safely.

NUMBER OF PILGRIMS AND STEAMERS.

A comparatively small number of pilgrims attempted this year's pilgrimage In all three steamers sailed with 1,586 pilgrims including 1 infant from Bombay *via* Karachi and took up 782 pilgrims including 2 infants at Karachi as compared with 6,384 pilgrims including 49 infants who sailed from Karachi in 1924.

HOUSING OF PILGRIMS.

There is a Pilgrim Camp at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims waiting here for embarkation to the Hedjaz. It belongs to Government and is managed by the Pilgrims Department under the control and supervision of the Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

1,911 pilgrims, including 10 infants arrived here from Jeddah, as compared with 7,083 pilgrims, including 48 infants, who arrived from Jeddah during 1924. There were 3 deaths during the voyage between Jeddah and Karachi as compared with 86 deaths in 1924, and one pilgrim died on board the steamer in the harbour and his dead body was landed and buried. The pilgrims who returned from the Haj said that sufficient facilities were provided during their journey from Rabigh to Mecca and back, that the rates of camel hire, commission, etc., were moderate, and that the Caravan transport arrangements between Rabigh and Mecca were sufficient.

AFGHAN DELEGATION TO MECCA CONFERENCE

On Friday last the Afghan Delegation reached Colaba station by the Peshawar Mail. The Afghan Consul with his staff was there to receive them. Syed Zakir Ali and other workers of the Central Khilafat Committee were also there. The head of the Delegation is the Afghan Ambassador of Angora, who has already been directed by the Afghan Government to attend the Mecca Conference. Ghazi Ata Mohamed and Mr. Abdus Samad Jan will work under him.

A preliminary Conference of the heads of departments under the portfolio of Agriculture and Industries, Bengal Government, was held in Darjeeling on June 1 in connection with the Royal Agricultural Commission. It was decided that Mr. R. S. Finlow, Bengal, should attend the Conference which Sir Mahomed Habibullah has summoned at Simla.

ENGLISH CRICKET

M. C. C. DRAW WITH WALES

LONDON, June 4.

Following are further results of the matches that began on Thursday:—

Essex versus Kent at Colchester.—Kent won on the first innings. Essex 108 and 172 (Freeman 5 for 69). Kent 146 and 132 for eight (Eastman 4 for 48).

Northamptonshire versus Lancashire at Northampton:—Lancashire won by 126 runs. Lancashire 163 and 139 for seven declared (Clark 4 for 49.) Northamptonshire 118 and 58. (R. Tyldesley eight for 15).

M. C. C. versus Wales at Lord's.—(began to-day.)—The match was drawn. Wales 179. M. C. C. 114 for six.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND VS. NORTH OF ENGLAND.

MATCH DRAWN

LONDON, June 5.

The match between the North of England and the Australians was drawn. The North of England made 239 runs in the 1st innings (Holmes 43) and 77 for one wicket and declared (Whysall 47 not out) The Australians replied with 105 (Root 7 for 45.) —Reuter's Special

THE OAKS.

WON BY FOUR LENGTHS.

LONDON, June 4.

Following were the starting prices for the Oaks:—

Five to one against Short Story, hundred to six against Resplendent hundred to eight against Gay Bird. Sixteen ran. The race was won by four lengths two lengths separating second and third.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

MITCHELL DEFEATS BARNES

LONDON, June 5.

At Wentworth, in the first Anglo-American Professional Golf, match played on Walker Cup lines, the British were avenged of the American amateurs' recent triumph winning thirteen matches and losing one. One match was halved. Mitchell defeated American Barnes (holder of the British open championship) 8 and 7.—Reuter's Special.

HELEN WILLS.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—Miss Helen Wills has been successfully operated for appendicitis.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM'S SUCCESS

LONDON, June 5.

Nelson.—The Indian Army Hockey Team beat Nelson by 9 goals to nil.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 5.

Following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Saturday:—

Glamorgan versus Surrey at Cardiff:—Surrey 331 (Cook 74, Daily 91, Mercer 4 for 67). Glamorgan 28 for 1.

Leicestershire versus Kent at Leicester: Kent 281 for 4 (Hardinge 58, Collins 78, Deed 54,) both not out.

Sussex versus Warwickshire at Horsham.—Warwickshire 257 (Bates 77, Cox 8 for 56). Sussex 24 for 1.

Notts versus Lancashire at Nottingham.—Lancashire 159. (Makepeace 92 not out Richmond 7 for 52). Notts 110 for 2 (Whysall 72 not out).

Gloucestershire versus Hampshire at Gloucester.—Gloucester 304 (Dipper 135.) Hampshire 79 for no wickets.

Derbyshire versus Essex at Derby:—Derby 154 (Hipkin 4 for 46.) Essex 68 for 1 wicket.—Reuter's Special.

In their second innings Australia scored 110 for 3 wickets (Andrews 68 not out).—Reuter's Special.

TEST TRIAL MATCH AT LORDS

LONDON, June 5.

At Lord's, thirty thousand spectators witnessed the Test Trial match: England versus Rest. Rest won the toss and were all out for 211. (Duleepsinghji 51, Tate 5 for 44.) England had scored 38 for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special Service.

MATCH DRAWN

LONDON, June 6.

The match between the North of England and the Australians was drawn. North of England 239 and 77 only declared. Australians 105 and 110 for 3.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS VS. YORKSHIRE

LONDON, June 5.

Australians met Yorkshire at Bradford on Saturday. Playing first Australians scored 117 runs. Yorkshire had scored 65 for 1 wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special.

INTERVARSITY LAWN TENNIS

LONDON, June 5.

At Cambridge in the intervarsity lawn tennis contest. Cambridge beat Oxford by fourteen matches to seven.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET FIXTURES,

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION C. C.

June 12.—Brunner Mond and Company's Cricket Club.

June 19.—Indian Cotton Company's Cricket Club.

June 26.—G. I. P. Rly., Athletic Club.

July 3.—Phipson and Company's Cricket Club.

July 10.—Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company's Cricket Club.

July 17.—Volkart Brothers' Cricket Club.

July 31.—Asiatic Petroleum Company's Cricket Club.

Aug. 7.—National Bank of India Cricket Club.

Aug. 14.—B. D. Sassoon and Company's Cricket Club.

Aug. 21.—Indian Cotton Company's Cricket Club (Return).

Sept. 18.—Jalanath Cricket Club.

Sept. 25.—Sizing Materials Company's Cricket Club.

Oct. 2.—A. F. Ferguson and Company's Cricket Club.

Oct. 9.—The Bombay Gas Company's Cricket Club.

Oct. 23.—Motor Union Insurance Co.'s Cricket Club.

Oct. 30.—International Banking Corporation's C. Club.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

June 13.—Parsee Gymkhana.
June 20.—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
June 27.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 4.—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
July 10.—Municipal Sports Club.
July 11.—Parsee Gymkhana (Return).
July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana A Team.
Aug. 1.—Islam Gymkhana.
Aug. 7.—Municipal Sports Club.
Aug. 8.—Grant Medical College.
Aug. 15.—Baronet Cricket Club.
Aug. 22.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Aug. 26 and 27.—Poona Gymkhana.
Sept. 5.—Islam Gymkhana (Return).
Sept. 12.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana B Team.
Sept. 19.—Parsee Gymkhana B Team.
Sept. 26.—Baronet Cricket Club (Return).

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

June 12.—Islam Gymkhana.
June 19.—Times of India C. C.
June 26.—Persian C. C.
July 3.—Wellington C. C.
July 10.—Friends' Union C. C.
July 17.—Parsi Engineers' C. C.
July 24.—Parel Union C. C.
July 31.—G. I. P. Rly. C. C.
Aug. 7.—Friends' Union C. C. (Return).
Aug. 14.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Aug. 21.—Parsee Gymkhana B Team.
Aug. 28.—Parsi Engineers' C. C. (Return).
Sept. 4.—G. I. P. Rly. C. C. (Return).
Sept. 11.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim C. C. (Return).
Sept. 18.—Rising Star C. C.
Sept. 25.—Parsi Venus C. C.
Oct. 2.—Bharat XI.

CHARTERED BANK ATHLETIC CLUB.

June 12.—Mercantile Bank C. C.
June 19.—Craigie Blunt and Caroe C. C.
July 10.—Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Sports Club.
July 17.—Kodak, Ltd., Cricket C.
July 24.—The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., Cricket Club.
July 31.—W. H. Brady and Co. C. C.
Aug. 7.—P. and O. Banking Corporation Cricket Club.
Aug. 14.—Gregson, Batley and King Cricket Club.
Aug. 21.—Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Cricket Club.
Aug. 28.—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Cricket Club.
Sept. 4.—Eastern Bank C. C.
Sept. 18.—International Banking Corporation C. C.
Sept. 25.—Oriental Insurance Co. Cricket Club.
Oct. 2.—Liberal Esplanade C. C.
Oct. 9.—Cox's Shipping Agency Cricket Club.

INDIAN LABOUR IN S. AFRICA

T. U. CONGRESS TO MEET

BOMBAY, June 6.

It is understood that the Trade Union Congress in South Africa has agreed to the proposal made by the British Commonwealth Conference held in London last year, to hold a conference of the representatives of the Trade Union movement in South Africa and India to consider the question of Indian labour in South Africa. The Secretary of the South African Trade Union Congress has asked the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress whether the latter body is agreeable to the holding of the conference and if so which place and time will suit it.—Free Press.

PRESS LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Travancorean Association a meeting of the Travancoreans in Bombay was held at Devokerbai Mansion, Parel, on Sunday, to present against the recent Press Legislation enacted in Travancore, Mr. S. Shankar, B.A., presiding.

The following resolution was unanimously passed after vehement speeches in support of the resolution:—

"This meeting of the Travancoreans in Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the recent Press Legislation enacted in Travancore and requests Her Highness the Maharani Regent for its immediate repeal."

HIGH COURT

FROM ASCETIC TO MURDERER.

TRAGIC END OF A RAKE'S PROGRESS

How the love of wine, woman and flesh was responsible for dragging an ascetic into the lowest depths of depravity, soon end his career at the gallows was related during the hearing, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at the High Court, of the appeal filed by one Bodhgir Guru against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of West Khandesh for committing the murder of another ascetic on 30th September last.

The appellant who is a Gossain (ascetic) was for many years in charge of the temple of Dhareshwar which was situated in a lonely place. Latterly he got into bad ways—eating fish, flesh and drinking liquor. He was also believed to be guilty of another sin, viz., fornication. The people, therefore, compelled him to retire from the temple, and he went to live in a neighbouring village where he was offered hospitality out of pity. But even there he did not mend his ways and so he had to take shelter in a temple in another village. Although driven out of Dhareshwar, he used to pay regular bi-weekly visits to it in order to take away the offerings presented to the deity. The appellant had still his eye on his original position at the temple, and made things so hot for his successor there that the latter thought it wise to go away. Thus the appellant was free again to appropriate to himself all the offerings of the temple.

In September last, a young Gossain Bawa came to Dhareshwar and took up his abode in the temple, disregarding the warning given to him by the votaries against living there alone. The appellant naturally looked upon him as an interloper and determined to do away with him. He secured the help of three of his chelas (disciples) in his plan, and armed with axes and spears attacked the helpless man who, with an invocation to Gorakhnath, expired after a little writhing and struggling. All the four culprits were ultimately traced by the police. One of them turned an approver and gave evidence against the appellant and the other two.

BETRAYED BY FOOT-PRINTS.

From the very beginning, the appellant was suspected of having a hand in the crime, because the foot-prints at the scene of offence were abnormal and tallied with the peculiar malformation of his toes which were widely spread out. The other two accused were acquitted for want of corroborative evidence, but the appellant was found guilty by the assessors. In sentencing him to death the Sessions Judge observed: "It is a pity that an ascetic of such an advanced age—he is a man of 65—should have perpetrated such hideous wrongs on society and shown no remorse. Unfortunately I can think of no extenuating circumstance to justify passing what is ordinarily regarded as the lesser sentence for murder. His age or his avocation, to my mind, is no extenuation of his guilt. If anything, it is the other way about. There is no other circumstance which might be pleaded on his behalf to save his neck."

Against that order, the appellant preferred the present appeal to the High Court.

It was urged on behalf of the appellant by his counsel that the approver's evidence against the appellant was not supported by anything except the foot-prints, the corroborative value of which was very doubtful. Further, the Sessions Judge had discredited the approver's evidence against the other two accused who were acquitted on the ground that he might have falsely implicated them from motives of enmity, and it was unreasonable, counsel submitted, to rely upon the same person in respect of the appellant in the absence of any particular circumstance which fastens the guilt on him.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the lower Court's order and dismissed the appeal.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

ACCUSED SENT TO GALLOWS

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by one Satyappa Bhimappa against the sentence of death passed on him by Mr. J. T. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted him of having committed the murder of two women on 19th October last.

The evidence showed that Sattewa was a widow and had been in the keeping of the accused for four or five years. The other woman Sevakka was a friend of hers, and all of them were employed as labourers in the Gokak Falls Mill. About two months prior to the offence, Sattewa began to be intimate with another mill-labourer named Tavanappa, and the accused suspected Sevakka to have acted as a pimp in the matter. He had therefore a grudge against Tavanna, and once when he met the latter in a tea-shop threatened that "he would see all three of them."

On 19th October last at 6 a.m. in the early morning, the dead bodies of the two women were found lying near the suspension bridge. A few hours later, the accused appeared before the sub-inspector with a blood-stained axe. He made a confession before the Magistrate admitting that he had struck both the women with the axe, but pleaded that he had received grave and sudden provocation.

The Sessions Judge rejected the plea of the accused, and convicted him of murder sentencing him to capital punishment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, confirming the lower Court's conviction and sentence.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1926.

DELUSIONS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, one of the shining lights of Indian Liberalism, so-called, has chosen the columns of the "Pioneer" and the "Times of India" to give expression to his precious views on the present political situation in the country. A distinguishing feature of a Liberal stalwart is that he cannot deliver himself of his message except at portentous length. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's pronouncement possesses this distinction in a marked degree. But, unfortunately, that is its only merit, if merit it can be called. For the Vice-Chancellor of our University has wasted seven columns of our contemporaries in saying what would have been expressed by any average graduate of that University in about the same number of lines and with greater coherence and effect if the graduate had studied the political history of his country during the last few years with ordinary care. Sir Chimanlal still seems to be living in the India of two decades ago and his contribution to the "Times" and the "Pioneer" betrays an amazing refusal to understand the sentiments and aspirations of his fellow-countrymen. It fills one with unutterable sadness that a man of his ability and eminence in public life should have woefully failed to realise the significance of the greatest movement for freedom that modern India has known. It is the essence of the creed of Indian "Liberals" that their lack of faith in their own countrymen is matched only by their blind and unshakable faith in the British people. But Sir Chimanlal in this respect out-Liberals the average Liberal and the only explanation that one can find of his amazing achievement is that he does not share the sense of humiliation that the vast majority of his countrymen feel in living under a system of government which cannot exist without suppressing their national aspirations for freedom and under which wrongs have been inflicted on them which they may forgive but can never forget. Sir Chimanlal is gracious enough to acknowledge that "Mr. Gandhi no doubt did a great thing in awakening the masses to political consciousness on a scale never done before". This admission deprives his indictment of the Non-Co-operation movement of its justification. For it is obvious that a movement, which awakens the masses to political consciousness on a scale never done before, cannot inherently be an undesirable movement. The masses can only be moved in this manner under the stress of a deep-seated discontent caused by an unforgettable wrong and under the guidance of one who, they are convinced, can lead them towards deliverance.

Sir Chimanlal is merely repeating the cheap commonplaces of the bureaucratic accusations against Mahatma Gandhi and his movement when he sapiently says that he and his co-adjutors "forgot that, while on the one hand, they were demanding full responsible Government for India, they were creating at the same time by their preachings of direct action, forces subversive of any ordered and stable democratic Government". He does not pause to enquire why a confirmed Co-operator like Mahatma Gandhi was driven to become a Non-Co-operator and why the Congress, which in spite of its deliberate conviction that the Reforms were disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory, had declared at Amritsar its readiness to work them, resolved at Calcutta to inaugurate the Non-Co-operation movement. When the Congress met at Amritsar, the people's faith in the justice and good intentions of the British people, though rudely shaken by the Punjab nightmare, had not been destroyed. At Calcutta no vestige of that faith remained because the British people had identified themselves, in their treatment of the Punjab wrong and the Turkish question, with a policy which came as a rude awakening to India that where the national aspirations and honour and the religious susceptibilities of her people came in conflict with the interests of British imperialism the latter must prevail. If the Indian people loved their honour more than anything else there was no other course of action possible for them than that which they took under the inspiration of their great leader. That course of action was not merely the only proper response of a wronged and humiliated and yet self-respecting people to the Government's mad policy and actions; it was also the only way of escape out of the chaos of violence through which the rage of an undisciplined people would, according to the teachings and example of their Western mentors, have found its natural expression. Mahatma Gandhi directed the anger of the people to channels of peaceful and constructive work by subjecting them to a discipline more rigorous than that known or practised by the champions of "Law and Order". Superficial and prejudiced critics of the Non-Co-operation movement like Sir Chimanlal, ignore this central truth about it and in their zeal to raise the bogey of civil disobedience forget that civil disobedience was regarded by its author not as an end in itself but a means to an end and was intended to be practised by a people conscious of its disciplined strength and, therefore, incapable of doing anything that would be subversive of a genuine and not sham "ordered and stable democratic Government". When Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instances the few outbursts of violence that did occur as a justification of the Liberals' condemnation of the Non-Co-operation movement, he does a cruel injustice to his countrymen. For, on the one hand, he does not adequately emphasise the intolerable provocation given by Government and, on the other hand, he ignores the marvellous restraint which the people as a whole, under the discipline of the Non-Co-operation movement, exercised despite that provocation. Is there any country which, humiliated and provoked as India was, would have remained peaceful when it saw its most respected leaders and thousands of its devoted young men thrown into prison for the crime of patriotism? Let Sir Chimanlal give an honest answer if he can. Sir Chimanlal was a limb of the Government which was responsible for the policy that made patriotism a crime and he is presuming too much on the patience of his countrymen when he describes that Government as "a too indulgent Government, whose toleration was mistaken for weakness and whose inaction led people to believe that the British Raj in India was crumbling".

Having failed to understand the Non-Co-operation movement and its natural place in the evolution of Indian freedom, Sir Chimanlal could hardly be expected correctly to appreciate the Indian position as regards the Reforms which was determined by that movement. Not to speak of the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen, Sir Chimanlal is out of sympathy and touch even with his fellow-Liberals. Thus he says: "Dyarchy was not in itself unworkable. With good will and proper understanding it was capable of being worked smoothly and efficiently". This view is inconsistent with the experience and declarations of all those who have worked Dyarchy. None worked it more loyally and in more favourable circumstances than Mr. C. Y. Chintamani who summed up all that could be said against it when he said that it could be worked only when it ceased to be itself. In the light of this condemnation Sir Chimanlal's denunciation of the Swarajists that, in refusing to work the "Reforms" "they showed elementary (*sic*) ignorance of the principles of responsible government" because, forsooth, "any party which can command a majority and which disapproves of the actions of the Government in power must be prepared to shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the Government", is both fatuous and futile. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad evidently has still to realise that you cannot apply the principles of responsible government to a system which is a travesty of that government. It is because the Congress stands for the establishment of genuine responsible government that it has refused to work the "Reforms" the unworkability of which has been proved to the hilt and the acceptance of which would mean a surrender on the part of the country of its right to determine its own future. Sir Chimanlal gives his case away when he laments that "Government have, unfortunately, given too much importance to the Swarajists" instead of encouraging and strengthening the hands of "the sober and thinking elements in the Indian community by respecting and acceding to their suggestions and demands". Inspite of his association with the bureaucracy Sir Chimanlal has not understood it. The bureaucracy used Sir Chimanlal and his fellow-Liberals when they were only too willing to be used as instruments for the repression of their countrymen and beguiled them with sweet promises. But now that the Swarajists have ousted the Liberals from the legislatures it has no use for the latter because it knows that the Swarajists alone represent the country and are in a position to deliver the goods. It has no desire to part with its powers and privileges and it will oppose the people's demand until the latter becomes irresistible. The demand had almost become irresistible and the bureaucracy would have yielded to the popular will but for the betrayal of the country's interests by the Liberals who were under the delusion that a policy of mendicancy would prove more efficacious than the united efforts of a self-respecting and self-reliant nation. That the delusion still persists is evident from Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's article almost every line of which breathes a pathetic faith in the British people and their Government. If he and his friends of the Indian National Party are returned to the legislatures—and the article is nothing else than the beginning of their electioneering propaganda in which they will have the support and encouragement of the official Press—they will translate this faith into action and the country will once again witness the shameful spectacle of its struggle for freedom being opposed by a bureaucracy strengthened by the support of the "Nationalists". Sir Chimanlal will condescend to co-operate with his countrymen if the Congress modifies its creed, abandons its programme and agrees to work the Reforms: in other words, if it makes the abject surrender which Lords Reading and Birkenhead have been demanding. He has rendered a distinct service to the country by his timely article. He has, by the fresh exposure of the Liberal mentality and its dangers, steeled the determination of the electors to see that at the ensuing elections none but Congressmen are returned to the legislatures.

ANOTHER WELCOME DEVOTEE.

Mrs. Frieda Das, whose informative article on Fresco Painting in Europe, is published on this page is, it will interest our readers to know, attracting appreciation and recognition in Paris by the work she has already accomplished there. She has been for some time devoting her special attention to the subject of Fresco Painting. Only recently one of her painting was accepted for the Salon des Beaux Arts. That should be understood as an uncommon distinction. For, the Salon is considered to be an institute directed by the most famous jury in the art-world of the West. She has learnt the pure technique, lost hitherto for centuries and now recovered, of Italian fresco at the American School of Fine Arts at Fontainebleu under Paul Bondouin, the eminent pupil and co-worker of Puvis de Chauvannes, the greatest name amongst the modern pioneers of mural painting. The Queen of the Belgians has bought her sketch of the Mejzhai glacier, probably as a souvenir of her trip to the Himalayas. She has also received a commission for two large decorations in fresco for the Chateau St. Hubert. She has decided to select Indian subjects for the work. Mrs. Das is very shortly returning to India and she intends devoting her time and attention to the work which appeals to the artist so irresistibly at Ajanta. Her admiration for Ajanta grows, she observes, from month to month. But she is, rightly, unwilling to restrict her admiration to words. She aspires to express its inspiration in her work. Her aspiration is only legitimate. And, it is only natural that we should welcome another devoted worker for the desired national re-emergence in art.

Notes of the Day.

Unconvincing.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali has taken upon himself the task of pleading for the South African Government and asks his countrymen to believe that as regards the Indian question General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, "although their path is beset with difficulties, have succeeded wonderfully in taking the country with them". If the authors of the anti-Indian legislation and the Colour Bar Bill take their country with them by merely assuring the Government of India that they do not mean to impose additional disabilities on the Indians but that should any extension of these disabilities be intended they will afford all reasonable opportunities for representations, we can imagine how easy it is for them to satisfy the colour prejudices of the South African Whites while giving meaningless assurances to Indians. They talk about their "present intention" but we are concerned about the possibility of future mischief which White arrogance can effect by means of the Colour Bar Bill. It is a measure which for the first time gives legislative sanction to the racial stigma, and Indians are bound to resent every attempt to explain away its retention on the Statute-book. As regards assurances the volition of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement by the Union Government makes them feel very sceptical about relying on them.

"The Incorrigible Faddist".

"Let Khaddar come in by the front door, and luxury, weakness and vice will steal away by the back door". This was the earnest heart-felt message which Acharya Ray gave to his countrymen in an interview on the eve of his departure to England to represent the Science Faculty of the Calcutta University at the forthcoming Congress of Empire Universities in London. The distinguished Calcutta scientist, who has declared himself over and over again "Khaddar-mad", announced that he was going to wear khaddar in England and poked fun at those who laugh at khaddar workers as "incorrigible faddists". It is just these faddists, men with single-mindedness of purpose, men with vision and enthusiasm for a cause who revolutionise the world's ideas. In India the value of khaddar is being more deeply appreciated by the masses because of them. The Khadi Pratisthan, which is being conducted by men, with a distinguished record in the scientific and political field, can sell now Rs. 25,000 worth of khaddar per month just because they are "incorrigible faddists". We only wish we had more such faddists all over India.

A Question of Principle.

The School Board of the Broach Municipality very rightly contends that under the rules of the Primary Education Act of 1923 the power of selecting text-books rests with the School Boards alone. The Government of Bombay have evidently taken a different and wrong view of the matter as is evidenced by their arbitrary holding over of the educational grant until the School Board discontinued the use of the text-book issued for standard III by the Gujerat Vidyapith. Unfortunately, on this point, the Board yielded and the grant was allowed. One would have thought that the poor teachers, whose salaries have been held up for the last four months, would at least have been paid now. But this weakness of the Board has put it to further trouble. The Broach Municipality, dominated as it is by the *Jo-hukum* element, has now passed a resolution discontinuing the use of the National text-books for the first two standards, and the President, whose views are anti-national, refuses to hand over the grant to the Board, a thoroughly unconstitutional procedure against which the Board ought to take all legal remedies available to it. This is a question of principle and the Board ought to fight the whole thing to a finish. What is the good of Government declarations about endowing local bodies with full powers to manage their own affairs, when at every step they are to be interfered with as in the case of Broach?

Gwalior State and the "Chronicle".

During the days of the Non-Co-operation movement the Gwalior Government, for reasons best known to itself, placed a ban on the entry of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the territory of the State. A few days ago the attention of Her Highness, the President of the Council of Regency, was drawn to the existence of the ban and a request was made for its removal. We are glad Her Highness dealt with the matter very promptly as will be seen from the following reply which we have just received from the Secretary, Legislative and Judicial Department:—

Dated Lashkar (Gwalior), 4th June, 1926.
To The Editor "Bombay Chronicle",
Bombay.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 19th May 1926, addressed to the President of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, I have the honour to communicate that the Council of Regency have been pleased to remove the ban on your paper—"the Bombay Chronicle". Necessary amendment in the law will be published in the next issue of the Gwalior Government Gazette".

We congratulate the Council on their wise decision in undoing an act of unwarranted interference with the freedom of the Press.

Ramkrishna Mission Home.

The proposal to open a students' home in the suburbs under the auspices of the local branch of the Ramakrishna Mission is a welcome one. The Mission has established such homes in Madras, Calcutta and a few other places and everywhere these homes have proved very beneficial to the student-world. The Madras Home has developed into a regular High School affiliated to the University and over a hundred students, mostly belonging to the poorer classes, are boarded, lodged and educated there free of all charges. Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, J. K. Mehta and F. J. Ginwalla in their appeal on behalf of the Home which we publish elsewhere, state that it is the ultimate aim of the Mission to convert the Home into an entirely free institution, but for lack of public endowment it is proposed for the present to charge the inmates the bare expenses of maintenance of the home. We trust parents and guardians of the students will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity provided to place their children and wards in proper surroundings during their schooling.

FRESCO PAINTING,

RENAISSANCE IN EUROPE

(BY MRS. FREIDA DAS.)

I am not familiar with the question of present-day employment of fresco-decoration in India; upon my return its study shall be my first concern. My impression is that it is now a fairly, unknown and rarely employed method, though pre-eminently suited to Indian conditions. But to an Indian acquainted with and proud of his own marvellous Ajanta, Bagh and other cave fresco-es, that have outlasted a thousand years and more, the question of a new fresco-movement anywhere can hardly fail to be of great interest. May it not set him dreaming of new Ajantas, of the present day and of years to come?—

Painting alfresco means painting direct upon wet mortar freshly applied to the wall. The only materials used are pure sand, pure lime, pure water and pure earth-colours. If carefully chosen, properly prepared and applied, mortar and painting form part and parcel of the wall itself as the mortar dries, and will last without change as long as the wall itself. No need to fear the darkening of colours (as in oil painting) the sun, the rain, or insects, the thousand and one things which make the care of all other forms of decoration in colour (on paper, canvass, silks, or whatever it be) a source of unending attention and uncertainty. Look at an oil painting by some old master; certain parts so darkened as to be barely visible. Then look at a pure-technique fresco of the same period, maybe by the same hand,—and you are startled and delighted at the soft freshness and purity of the colours, as clear and joyous and distinct as on the day of their creation!

An Important Form.

In Europe fresco had been for ages the most important form of wall-decoration. We find its traces in Greek antiquity; fairly well preserved fragments in Pompey and elsewhere. Great numbers of frescoed churches are to be found everywhere, many dating from the XII century. Fresco found its most perfect expression in Italy under such great masters as Giotto and his followers, down to Michael Angelo, during the Renaissance. In Western Europe, however, especially in France, certain conditions brought about an even earlier decay than in Italy. The XIV and XV century especially saw great changes in architecture; the ever-increasing number of Gothic columns continued to decrease the number and size of the plain wall spaces suitable to fresco; the introduction of brilliant stained-glass decoration did not harmonise with the softness of fresco-colours. Fresco lost its hold, a technique become adulterated gave it its death-blow, and little by little the knowledge of the pure technique became lost completely, even in Italy.

Attempts and Experiments.

The simplicity, power, charm and dignity of the old frescoes however continued to draw appreciation and attention. The realisation grew here and there, that nothing could equal fresco for purposes of wall-decoration. It was felt that the old masters, even those who used both oil and fresco at times, were greatest and simplest in their fresco work. So centuries later various attempts were made at different times and places, notably in Paris, to revive fresco-decoration, and artists were given commissions for churches and public buildings. They used different methods and materials, some wax, some oils, some distemper etc., and these works became generally known as 'fresco.' After a period of months, or years, almost without exception, these decorations deteriorated; some of them hopelessly and absolutely. "Fresco" therefore was condemned, and a legend grew up to the effect that it was "not suitable to a damp climate." This was helped by the fact that at that time in numberless churches the old frescoes, which would have been and are a living proof to the contrary, were covered over with whitewash and forgotten.

They are being discovered and carefully uncovered just now everywhere; the writer had the great pleasure of copying some this winter in the tiny church of her home-town in a high Alpine valley. They date from the XV century, a date when that village must have been very isolated and inaccessible; showing how unexpectedly widespread that form of decoration was in the Middle Ages.

Puvis De Chavannes.

This new, but firmly established tradition created a rather hopeless atmosphere for such artists who, in their admiration for the old masterpieces, still dreamt of a fresco-renaissance. Meanwhile, the majority of decorators painted on canvass, which was then flatly applied direct upon walls. The greatest of these artists was Puvis de Chavannes, [who towards the end of his life executed the famous and marvellous decorations for the Pantheon in Paris.] His pupil, and life-long friend and at times co-worker was Paul Baudouin. Castagnary was then Director of the Fine Arts, a man of unusual vision and courage. In 1889 he gave the incentive which has now resulted in the great renaissance of true fresco:—He called Puvis de Chavannes and Paul Baudouin, and ordered them to execute two decorations in true fresco. Baudouin, in his splendid book on fresco, from which many of the facts of this article are drawn, quotes Castagnary as saying: "All the decorators, even you, M. Puvis de Chavannes, are making imitations of fresco; I don't see why you should not go back to the primitive process. . . . I desire these works to be done in fresco. . . The State will take upon itself all necessary expenses. I am entrusting you two with a mission which will enable you to go to Rome and Florence to study the processes of this art now lost in France." With a wise statesman and a generous Government backing the search, a strong new impulse was given, though the illness of Baudouin's and the subsequent death of Castagnary prevented that trip and those works were never painted in fresco. Baudouin from that date never wearied in his experiments

(Continued on page 10.)

BACK BAY BUNGLE.

COMMITTEE TO SIT IN LONDON.

WHO WILL REPRESENT BOMBAY GOVT.?

BOMBAY, June 6.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the Committee that will be appointed by the Government of India to hold an enquiry in connection with the Back-Bay Scheme will hold many sittings in London with a view to give Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, the consulting engineers, especially Sir George Buchanan, to conveniently appear before the Committee and state their case.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S MISSION

The Bombay Government will also be represented at the sittings of the Committee in London. It is stated that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's contemplated visit to England is on behalf of the Government in connection with the labours of the Committee of Enquiry into the Back-Bay Scheme.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's deputation is said to be due to the fact that he was the member of the Bombay Government who had charge of the Development Department in the initial and first stages of the Back-Bay Scheme.—Free Press.

SCHISM IN CONGRESS.

GANDHIJI'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

Gandhiji, it is understood, has expressed himself as deeply pained at the schisms in the Congress and as being resolved not to write or take part in any manner in the controversy and conflict in progress between the two wings of the Congress unless it be as peace-maker.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI.

NOT TO GO TO FINLAND?

DELHI, June 5.

Mr. Gandhi writes from Ahmedabad that in all probability he has given up his idea of going to Finland.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR IN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIAN MEMBERS' MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It is understood that the Indian members of the Indian Medical Service have individually memorialised the Secretary of State for India pointing out that distinction is being made between the Indian and European members of the Service with regard to concessions granted to the European members of the Service by way of free passages to Europe. The Memorial has further pointed out that the medical science is a highly progressive and technical one and each member of the Service should be acquainted with an up-to-date knowledge of the science.—A. P.

ANTHEM NEITHER NATIONAL NOR PATRIOTIC

MADRAS, June 5.

Mr. M. Singaravelu, member of the Madras Municipal Corporation, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Corporation:—"Whereas the so-called National Anthem, namely, 'God Save the King', is neither natural nor national nor patriotic this Council with a view to create in infant minds of children attending Corporation schools, real love and devotion to the land of their birth, resolve that the celebrated national song Bande Mataram shall be sung by all children and teachers of Corporation schools every day before the commencement of school lessons and on all public occasions.—A. P.

MILL-OWNERS DEMAND TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

A general meeting of the local Mill-owners' Association was held last night to consider the correspondence sent by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association regarding enquiry into the depression in textile industry. It was unanimously resolved to join the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in their demand for a Tariff Board enquiry. A special Committee was then appointed to report upon draft rules regarding humidification, prepared by the Chief Factory Inspector for submission to the Government of Bombay.—A. P.

DEATH OF SIR S. H. BELGRAMI

MADRAS, June 5.

According to the "Swarajya" Sir Syed Hussain Belgrami, formerly Member of India Council, died at his residence in Hyderabad on Tuesday at the age of 84 years.—A. P.

DREDGER FOR COCHIN HARBOUR

MADRAS, June 5.

"Lord Willingdon", a new dredger, has recently arrived at Cochin Harbour and the third stage in the construction of Cochin Harbour will shortly commence. The third stage is the opening up of a channel across the bar for passage of vessels of heavy tonnage.—A. P.

BENGAL POLITICS

THE PACT IN MELTING POT.

COMING STORM GATHERING STRENGTH

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Congress politics in Bengal have reached a stage where they promise dramatic developments in the very near future.

The Krishnagar Conference held almost on the morrow of the Calcutta riots, came to an abrupt end as a consequence of Mr. Sasmal's resignation of the presidentship and Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, declaring the Conference dissolved. This, however, did not prevent a section of delegates opposed to continuance of the Hindu-Muslim pact concluded by the late Mr. C. R. Das from immediately holding the meeting under Mr. J. Chowdhury's chairmanship and annulling the pact. Loyal to his late chief, Mr. Sen Gupta is against such an annulment. He has already circularised the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee stating that some among the Executive Council of the Bengal P. C. C. are actively working against the pact and for that reason he urged the Committee to elect another Executive Council which would co-operate with him. His letter has evoked columns of replies from members, particularly of the opposition, one of whom interprets Mr. Sen Gupta's anxiety to retain the pact as merely a device to snatch a few Muslim votes for the Swarajya Party at the coming elections which would not be available if the pact were rescinded. His opponents maintain that the suspension of the pact pending the settlement of Hindu-Muslim question on an all-India basis will go a long way to reassure Hindu feeling.

Mr. Apendranath Bannerjee, one of the anti-pactists, in an open letter to Mr. Sen Gupta, to-day, takes a strong exception to the latter's charge of disloyalty levelled at the "very men who put the triple crown on your head and helped to make you what you are" (meaning Mayoralty of Calcutta, leadership of the Bengal Swarajists and Presidentship of the Bengal P. C. C.).

COMING STORMY MEETING.

In a week's time the Bengal P. C. C. will meet to discuss Mr. Sen Gupta's suggestion. Considering the heat already imported into the controversy now raging in the Press over the Bengal Congress politics generally and the forthcoming Bengal P. C. C. meeting in particular, it can safely be said that the Bengal P. C. C. meeting fixed for June 13, is bound to be one of the most stormy meetings of any Provincial Congress Committee ever held. A right royal battle is anticipated between the pro-pactists and the anti-pactists and continuance of Mr. Sen Gupta as President of the Bengal P. C. C. will entirely depend upon who wins the day at that fateful meeting. Neither side is likely to give in without stubborn struggle and the forces, as far as can be ascertained, are evenly balanced. Whatever be the outcome, the meeting will be a landmark in the history of the Bengal Swarajya Party.—A. P.

ANTI-PACTISTS' PROPAGANDA

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It is generally felt in well-informed Congress circles that the outcome of the forthcoming meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will vitally affect the present position of the Swaraj Party in Bengal. The non-Swarajist Congressmen are not silent spectators either. They are actively supporting the anti-pactists. Both parties in the Pact controversy have sent out emissaries to mofussil stations to fetch their supporters to attend the meeting of the 13th instant.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

BENGAL GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique on the subject of music before mosques as affecting the practice in the town of Calcutta:—In Calcutta no alteration will be made in the existing form of license which prohibits music in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the hours of public worship. At other times music will not be prohibited unless the Police Commissioner so directs. In case of Nakhoda Mosque music will be stopped at all hours.—A. P.

SPINNING TESTS.

ARRANGEMENT BY INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 4.

The report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation states that the Indian Central Committee has arranged for spinning tests in seven selected varieties of the last season's crop through the courtesy of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association and managers of mills. Pending a full report the Committee state that varieties 1027 alf Surat and Cambodia No. 1 appear to be suitable for general use of spinners of ordinary American cotton, but strongly recommend sawginning tests on Cambodia and further spinning tests to demonstrate the result. Referring to Mr. Hilson's visit to Ceylon the report states that the Corporation is considering the question of providing a cotton experimentalist in Ceylon for five years but the chief difficulty is to find a suitable man.—Reuter.

"HIGHLY UNPOLITIC."

A SERMON ON RESTRAINT & FORBEARANCE.

MR. RAZA ALI ON COLOUR BAR BILL.

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali in a statement to the Associated Press says: "Mr. C. F. Andrews has rendered such valuable services to the Indian cause in South Africa that it looks almost ungrateful that I should seem to criticise his views in the press. In his reply to my statement Mr. Andrews emphasises the need of the Government and the people of India sending strong protests to the Union Government on the passing of the Colour Bar Bill. It is unfortunate that a press telegram from Ahmedabad anounces to-day that Mr. Gandhi has expressed the same view in his paper "Young India."

AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

Anything like an agitation is, in the first place, unnecessary since we shall be able to raise the question at the Conference and secondly it is higaly unpolitic. Besides the demand for the repeal of the Bill if it becomes law implies interference with the domestic policy of the Union Government in relation to its Kaffir, i.e. native population against whom the Bill is directed. To questions put to us by certain members of the Committee as to how the Union Government could give greater rights to Indians than it had granted to the native population our reply was that the native question was no concern of ours. As long as our countrymen were not subjected to disabilities it was not for us to express any opinion on the Union Government's domestic policy.

THE LESSER EVIL.

Mr. Gandhi characterises the Colour Bar Bill as worse than the Areas Reservation Bill. As an exponent of the doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity he is undoubtedly right. But it is my painful duty to point out that judged from their practical effect on our countrymen in South Africa, the Colour Bar Bill is not one hundredth as mischevious and dangerous as the Areas Reservation Bill. The former seeks to preserve certain skilled occupations for the white man and certain coloured people. The latter aims at squeezing the entire Indian population out of South Africa.

NEED NOT DISTURB US.

Lord Birkenhead's speech need not seriously disturb us. For one thing it will not be right as Mr. Andrews has himself pointed out to judge of it in the absence of the full text. But the main point is that the conduct of negotiations is in the hands of the Government of India. If the Secretary of State has used certain expressions without being in possession of the full facts, it cannot possibly prejudice our case regarding the Colour Bar Bill at the Conference. Mr. Andrews refers to the utterances of Mr. Tielman Ross and Mr. Strachan. He should not forget that there are wild men in every country and every party. But the highest tribute to General Hertzog's remarkable leadership and the Nationalist Party's excellent discipline is that the formula to postpone the Bill and refer the question to a Conference was adopted without a single dissentient from the Nationalist and Labour Parties.

Though their path is beset with difficulties General Hertzog and Dr. Malan have succeeded wonderfully in taking the country with them on the Indian question. The great restraint and forbearance shown by all sections and classes of the people and press in India were largely responsible for this. If the same spirit is kept up on our side the Colour Bar Bill I feel confident will present no unsurmountable obstacle to the success of the Conference."—A. P.

NO FURTHER DISABILITIES TO INDIANS.

SIMLA, June 4.

The following communique is issued:—"The Government of the India have been in communication with the Government of the Union of South Africa regarding the Mines and Works Act Amendment Bill generally known as the Colour Bar Bill. In reply to the representations made by them, they have been informed that there is no present intention on the part of the Union Government of extending the Regulations beyond the position, as it existed prior to the judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in the case Rex. v. Hildick Smith when it was held that certain regulations with reference to the mines and works which have actually been in force in South Africa since 1911 and in certain provinces for many years before that date were not valid under the sections of the Act in terms of which they were promulgated. The Government of India have also been assured that should any such extension of the scope of these reguations be contemplated in future, every reasonable opportunity will be given to all parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.—A. P.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS

TEHERAN, June 5.

The Cabinet has resigned. Mostoffal Mamalek has been asked to form the Cabinet.—Reuter.

ELDORADO

GOLD DISCOVERY IN PANAMA.

'KEEP OUT BRITISH'—AN AMERICAN DEMAND

LONDON, June 6.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted Senator Borah's resolution mentioned yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER.

LONDON, June 5.

Washington.—The exploitation of Panama by gold mining interests was apparently the underlying reason for the resolution introduced by Senator Borah in the Senate, requesting for information on the alleged concessions granted to the British Government there.

It is surmised that Senator Borah's action was based on the information that lands had been acquired for rubber culture, but White House states that President Coolidge understands that the grants were surface and sub-soil concessions to the British Corporation "without objectionable features." He assured, however, that enquiries would be made to ensure that the contracts were satisfactory as far as the United States interests were concerned.—Reuter's Special.

[Gold has been discovered on the Atlantic side of the Panama Isthmus by an expedition organised by British businessmen, and considerable public interest has been aroused. An official announcement on the subject stated that gravel beds have been found containing an abundance of alluvial gold; that an area of some 18 square miles has been explored and shown to be gold-bearing; and that an area of 300 square miles is expected to reveal similar results. Three large, well-defined veins have been discovered containing very high values. These have naturally encouraged hopes of other rich finds.

The concessions granted by the Government of Panama are the first of their kind ever given to British interests.]

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

AN EXPLORER GIVES CLUE

LONDON, June 6.

New York.—It appears that the source of Senator Borah's information was Mr. Richard O'Marsh, an explorer, whose name came before the public in 1924 when he returned from Panama jungle with three persons stated to be "white Indians". Subsequently Mr. Marsh returned to Panama but was expelled last year on the alleged ground that he abused Panama's hospitality by aiding the revolt of Sandlas Indians in February 1925. When Mr. Marsh announced his plans for further exploration this year the Panama Government stated that he would not be allowed to land.

BRITISH DENIAL.

The British Consulate at Baldoa (Panama) states that the British concessions have nothing to do with rubber and rubber-growing but are solely for minerals excluding oil. This bears out the statement of London offices of the Panama Corporation which adds that the salt-mining and coal-mining are excluded and the territory covered by the concessions is not suitable for rubber-growing.—Reuter's Special.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

FRENCH CAPTURE SALKHAT

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—The French capture of the Southern Druse capital Salkhat was announced by M. Painleve at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning. He added that there were still a few centres revolting, but they would soon be reduced to submission.—Reuter.

REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESS IN DJEBEL.

LONDON, June 4.

A Havas Agency message from Paris says: According to a report from Beirut a French column is continuing its advance in southern Diebel and has defeated the Druses, who have suffered very heavy losses and left 122 dead on the field.—Reuter.

IS BRAHMO A HINDU?

CALCUTTA JUDGE'S FINDING.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

An interesting point of law whether Brahmos are Hindus was decided by the First Sub-Judge of Alipore who held that a person by being a Brahmo does not cease to be a Hindu and that succession of his estate is governed by the Hindu Law. The question arose out of a case instituted by Mrs. Susama Roy, widow of the late Rajaninath Roy. The suit was for the construction of a will as well as the recovery of the possession of the estate left by the testator. One of the main issues was whether Rajaninath died a Hindu within the meaning of Section 331 of the Indian Succession Act. The main contentions of the defendents were that the testator was not a Hindu at the time of his death within the meaning of the Section.

The judge after fully discussing the evidence and law on the subject found that a person by being a Brahmo did not cease to be a Hindu and as such the late Rajaninath Roy was a Hindu at the time of his death and that succession to his estates was governed by Hindu Law.—Free Press.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

ENQUIRY INTO INDIAN LABOUR.

LAJPATRAI'S RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, June 5.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference ended to-day. The Conference adopted two resolutions proposed by the Indian workers' delegate Lala Lajpatrai. The first resolution was with regard to the enquiry into the conditions of native labour. This resolution was amended by Mr. Wolffe, British Government delegate. The second resolution was a proposal for nomination of an Indian correspondent to the International Labour Office.

Mr. Wolffe's amendment which was accepted by Lala Lajpatrai, and was carried by 78 votes to 3 welcomed the decision of the Governing body to enquire into the conditions of native labour, and hoped that as a result of the labours of the proposed committee of experts, it would be possible to present a preliminary report on the matter to the Conference.

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Tsudzuki, adviser to the Japanese delegation, warmly supported Lala Lajpatrai's resolution in favour of the Labour Office appointing a correspondent for India and declared, "We cannot afford to leave great land like India out of account". The resolution was carried 79 voting for it, and nobody voting against it.—Reuter.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS

A PLEA FOR SIMPLIFICATION

LONDON, June 6.

Geneva.—The thirty-five who voted at the International Labour Conference against the eighth clause in the Convention dealing with the simplification of the inspection of emigrants which was carried by seventy-two votes included Mr. Pocock of South Africa, Sir Joseph, Cook and Mr. Moneill of Australia, Sir Arthur Froom, India, Canadian, British and Irish Free State representatives. The British delegate said that the British employers as whole contended that this was not a labour question and was outside the province of the International Labour office.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A. FROOM'S NOMINATION

SENT FOR VALIDATION

LONDON, June 4.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has adopted the report of the Commission for the verification of powers of delegates, recommending the validation of the mandate of Sir Arthur Froom to represent Indian employers at their Eighth Session of the Conference.—Reuter.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

BELGIUM RATIFIES CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 4.

Brussels.—The Chamber by 111 votes to 3 adopted a bill ratifying the Washington eight hour day Convention.—Reuter.

LOCARNO TREATIES

FRENCH SENATE SETS SEAL.

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—The Senate by 272 votes to 6 adopted a Bill ratifying the Locarno treaties.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN POLISH DISTRICTS

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

LONDON, June 6.

Berlin.—A message from Warsaw says that the Cabinet has authorised the Polish Minister of the Interior to proclaim a state of emergency in the ex-German districts of Posen and Pomerania owing to the revolutionary agitation by German chauvinists.

The decree forbids open air meetings and empowers the authorities to restrict street traffic at night, and also confiscation of foreign newspapers if their contents are deemed to endanger security of the State.—Reuter.

FATAL EFFECT OF HEAT

MORE DEATHS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 5.

The fatal effect of excessive heat prevailing in the city is increasingly in evidence. A young Anglo-Indian lad named Anthony Doyle who had an attack of sun-stroke yesterday, died a few hours after admission at a hospital. This morning a young Indian youth, son of a police officer, while walking along the road was observed to reel suddenly and drop down. He had been removed to a hospital.

Fusilier Garswood of the Lancashire Fusiliers who was removed to a hospital on Monday last died at the hospital this morning. It is stated that while on out-door duty on Monday he had an attack of sun-stroke.—A. P.

FRESH COAL MOVES.

WILL OWNERS OPEN NEGOTIATION?

MR. COOK AT INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, June 4.

Brussels.—Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, arrived from London to attend the meeting of the Executive of the International Federation of Miners bringing a letter from Mr. Evan Williams to Mr. Herbert Smith (who was present at the meeting) suggesting that four or five miners' leaders should meet an equal number of representatives of the mineowners to seek the basis of an agreement. The letter was submitted to the meeting at the close of which fresh communication was received from the Mining Association of Great Britain proposing the resumption of negotiations on the basis of the maintenance of present rates and wages and the establishment of eight hour day. The meeting decided to take measures to minimise the export of coal to Britain.—Reuter.

OWNER'S DEINAL.

The Secretary of the Mining Association denies the Brussels report that a fresh communication was sent to the miners.—Reuter.

LEAD PAINT.

BILL TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST POISONING.

LONDON, June 4.

Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill which was introduced during the previous session but was not passed was passed for the second reading to-day in the House of Commons by 131 votes to 56. Sir Joynson-Hicks said that although the total prohibition of lead paint would possibly be the completest means of preventing poisoning he had been very strongly advised against the prohibition as substitutes were not altogether satisfactory. He referred to the support from Canada, Australia and other parts of the British Empire in favour of his scheme of regulations rather than for the prohibition. Sir Joynson-Hicks emphasised that the scheme was experimental.—Reuter's Special.

SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FIGHTING SPEECH

LONDON, June 5.

A fighting speech was delivered by Mr. Lloyd George at luncheon at the Manchester Reform Club where he was heartily cheered by a large crowd. Mr. George declared that the present split in the Liberal Party was unworthy of the dignity of the great party. It was not a real quarrel but a rotten quibble on a miserable and childish pretext.

"If they mean to turn out a man from the Liberal Party," he said, "because he is on the side of conciliation of the millions of British workmen in their great dispute, then on that proposition I shall fight right through to the end." He had not had a square deal. He had not been allowed to speak for himself, and a sentence was passed upon him driving him out from the Councils of party contrary to elementary principles of British justice and fairplay. He had no intention of accepting dismissal from the Liberal party, and he saw no sign of his being driven from the leadership of party in the Commons. He meant to get on with the job he had in hand, for he wanted to see the revival of regeneration, contentment happiness and health throughout the country.—Reuter's Special.

AT LAST

MOSUL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, June 5.

Constantinople.—The Anglo-Turkish agreement regarding Mosul has been signed.—Reuter.

MOSUL AGREEMENT.

READY FOR SIGNATURE.

LONDON, June 4.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that the Longdrawn Anglo-Turkish Negotiations with regard to Mosul have resulted in a general agreement and the protocols ready for signature include a security pact, agreements with regard to frontiers customs, traffic, transit, and extradition of criminals. It is expected that the agreements will be signed on Saturday.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

LONDON, June 4.

The French and Belgian francs depreciated on the renewed selling closing at 157 and 156 respectively, compared with yesterday's 151.25 and 152.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S SALVATION THROUGH KHADDAR.

ACHARYA RAY REITERATES HIS FAITH.

ITS MESSAGE TO OVERSEAS INDIANS.

BOMBAY, June 5.

Dr. Prafulla Chunder Ray, who sailed by Saturday's Mail boat s.s. "China" England to represent the Science Faculty of the Calcutta University at the Congress of Empire Universities, granted an interview to a Free Press representative. The inaugural session of the Congress, he said, will be held in London and they will then move to Cambridge, Oxford and other British Universities. Prior to the session, oversea delegates will lecture at the different British Universities, either at the Ireland and Scotland group of Universities or the Welsh and English group.

Dr. Ray does not expect very great results from participation at the Congress, but he believes it is quite necessary, as otherwise India's case would suffer by default. He is of opinion that the presence of eminent men like Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose will help India to secure for Indian Universities due recognition. The nature of the scientific instruction imparted in our universities and the articles appearing in the Journal of the Indian Chemical Society could favourably bear comparison with the curriculum and contemporary scientific literatures of Britain.

KHADI PRATISTAN.

Dr. Ray will wear Khaddar throughout his tour in Great Britain and the Continent. He carries with him samples of Khaddar and will exhibit them to people interested in textile industry and especially to Indian students studying abroad. "They are, perhaps, far too anglicised to take a faddist like me quite seriously," said the Doctor, "but though I may be Khaddar-mad I have my lucid moments during which I help to manage the affairs of eight industrial concerns of Bengal besides the Khadi Pratistan, which is the achievement of only a set of beggars. The Pratistan has amongst its workers more than 30 men, who would have shone in literary, scientific, political or professional careers. They are convinced of the vital need of Khaddar for the regeneration of India and are working for a living wage. Babu Prafulla Chandra Ghose who was offered the essay-mastership of His Majesty's Mint, is a scientist of no mean order, the result of whose three days' research work in indigenous dyes could have been hardly achieved by another, is a Pratistan worker on Rs. 30 a month. Babu Satish Chander Das Gupta, lately superintendent of the Bengal Chemical Works, is also one of those with whom I have the privilege of working at the Pratistan. Great things, which are always very quiet, are achieved by such patient persisting incorrigible faddists and not by men with personal ambitions. The result is that the Khadi Pratistan, whose monthly sale of Khaddar stood two years ago at Rs. 2,000, has now a monthly sale of Rs. 25,000. Khaddar has now come to stay; and along with the increase in the sale of Khaddar, our Pratistan has made considerable improvement in the quality of cloth produced there."

Here the Doctor went into an inner room and fetched samples of Khaddar that he was carrying with him. There were varying grades and styles of good, strong, well-woven finished samples of Khaddar bleached or dyed or printed in beautiful yet sober indigenous colours. The most remarkable sample was a dhoti of silky cream, with a mellow gold border. The representative asked Dr. Ray about the manufacture of that piece. It is not mercerized; it is not dyed. The colour is fast and natural and the cotton out of which it is manufactured is ordinary cotton. Some cotton pods get frost-bitten and lose their whiteness. Such cotton used to be formerly discarded or sold very cheap. This dhoti is made of that cotton." This piece had all the cream of silk without its gaudiness. A few silk threads of a deeper shade of the same hue have made it a perfect piece of art. "You see, we can now satisfy the demands of the most fastidious tastes," said Dr. Ray. "I want to popularise Khaddar by showing people that all their demands can now be met."

HOW HE BECAME A CONVERT.

Dr. Ray was then asked if his advocacy of the Khaddar movement had not raised it from the positions of the "innocent fad of the Sabarmati Saint" and imprinted on it the indelible mark of scientific and economic soundness. "I am an humble 'chela' of Gandhi" said Dr. Ray. "To begin with, I was a sceptic. Professor Kale and Jamnalalji took me to Poona where I saw the squalor of the people due to forced idleness and with my friends' arguments, and with what I saw, my conviction grew day by day. I know to-day that there are vast tracts in India which can yield but one crop a year and the inhabitants have to live in idleness for nine months out of the year. Three months' labour on impoverished soil, and that too not his own, can hardly keep a man going for the whole year. And due to years of famine we allow them to drop dead like so many flies. Spinning is a second string to their bow. Even one anna a day would bring considerable relief to these men. I know that even half a pice put into their pockets will raise a laughter in these poor men in the Comnulla and Chittagong Districts. Human labour is cheaper in India than animal labour. And the mills and other industries are far too few to provide occupation for our teeming millions starving in forced idleness. The Charkha and the hand-loom can solve their problem by giving them occupation in their own village-homes, for it is impossible for our rural population, which constitutes 95 per cent. to find occupation in towns, and the poor soil can hardly given them sufficient sustenance. Even a rupee a month added to their slender incomes will procure them a pinch of salt and a tea-spoonful of oil to their scanty meals. That is how the conviction grew on me and now I am working with the zeal of a convert. The main work will have to be done in villages, but the cities can set the Khaddar fashion and become consumers of the villagers' produce."

"Let Khaddar come in by the front door and luxury, weakness and vice will steal away by the back door."

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray will return in August from his fifth visit to Europe, making a short stay at Paris after finishing his Congress business.—Free Press of India.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CALCUTTA DY. MAYOR.

FRESH DEVELOPMENTS

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In view of the interest aroused by a rumour given currency in the local Press regarding the Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation having decided to resign their seats on the Corporation a representative of the Associated Press interviewed some of the prominent Muslim Councillors who said that they had not yet met finally to decide the question. Some of them were of opinion that this matter ought to be referred to their respective constituencies for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion on the question. The Councilors are expected shortly to hold a meeting of their own where they intend to discuss the matter with a view to arriving at a final decision.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

An important development arising out of the Non-Muslim Municipal Councillors' recent note of no-confidence in the Deputy Mayor is the possibility of Mr. Suhrawardy being urged by the Muslim Councillors to vindicate his character before a Court of law which, if it materialises, would, it is generally felt, only broaden the gulf between the Hindus and Muslims. It will be recalled that the Deputy Mayor hinted in his speech at the Corporation meeting last Wednesday that it would be better if he were judged by impartial men and not by those who had already prejudiced him and who formed a special Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into his conduct.

RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Muslim rate-payers of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow to consider whether the Muslim Councillors ought to resign their seats on the Corporation as a protest against the unjust action of the non-Muslim Councillors in appointing a Committee to inquire into the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Suhrawardy's conduct.

The Secretary of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee writes to the Press to say that the Committee has passed resolutions 'inter alia' expressing the opinion that the honour and self-respect of the Muslim community demands that the Muslim Councillors should at once resign their seats as a protest against the high-handedness and unjust action of the non-Muslim Councillors.

The rumour that has already been given currency in a section of the local Press that the Muslim Councillors have decided to resign, hitherto lacks confirmation.—A. P.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

SIMLA, June 6.

Light rain has fallen in Malabar in connection with advance of the monsoon in south-east Arabian Sea, but pressure distribution and rough seas which are characteristic of an active monsoon current have not appeared. The Bay monsoon has extended in Bengal. Western disturbance has caused widespread rain in extreme north, and dust-storms in plains of north-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Kashmere, Malabar and local in Bengal, West Rajputana and Madras Deccan.

A few falls occurred in upepr Burma, north Punjab, west Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui one inch; Tavoy two inches; Kyaupyau one; Jessore three; Dinajpore, Cuttack, Srinagar, Gulmarg a half; Sonamarg one; Hoshangabad, Mangalore a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

END OF CALCUTTA HARTAL

CALCUTTA, June 4.

As a result of the discussion at the Town Hall yesterday all business firms and shops in Burrabazar as also markets were opened to-day and business was transacted as usual. It is understood that the Rajrajeswari Puja Committee will renew their application for a license on the lines suggested by Mr. N. N. Sircar, President of the meeting, shortly. In the meantime the images are being worshipped as before.

Some commotion was caused in Harrison Road last evening when lungs of a cow were found stuck up to the railings of the verandah of a Marwari house situated near Dina mosque. The police are making enquiry.—Free Press.

The "Justice" understands that His Excellency the Viceroy as visitor of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been pleased to re-nominate Sir K. V. Reddi to be a member of the Court of the Institute with effect from the date on which the revised scheme of institution comes into force, and also to be the chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the Court.

King's birthday was celebrated at Madras on Saturday morning with parade of troops.

There was an accidental fire at Perambur in suburbs of Madras on Friday night as a result of which some fifteen huts have been completely burnt down.

ELECTION TANGLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FRAY.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST FOR 'VARSITY SEAT.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 6.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, has made its final selections for the seats in the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly from the City. Excluding Muslim seats, there are six seats in the Bombay Council from the general constituency, three for the City South and three for the City North. Of the three seats for the North, one is reserved for a Maratha.

The Provincial Congress Committee has selected subject to confirmation by the Congress Working Committee, the following candidates: Dr. Vora and Mr. S. L. Silam for the North, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Balubhai Desai and Mr. Purshotam. Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, for the South. Mr. K. F. Nariman is a sitting member from the South, while Mr. Balubhai Desai represents the North in the Council in the vacancy caused by Mr. Joseph Baptista's elevation to the Assembly.

The Congress Committee has also recommended Dr. Deshmukh for the University seat.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has been selected for the Assembly. Although there are two seats, the Congress is putting forward only one candidate.

No candidates have been nominated for the reserved seat in the Bombay Council or the Muslim seats in the Council or the Assembly for want of suitable candidates.

The selection of candidates, it is stated, was made recently at a meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee after members of the Council of the Congress Committee as well the General Council of the Bombay Swaraj Party had been circularised to record their votes by post in the event of inability to be present. It is said that Dr. D. D. Sathaye was an applicant for nomination for one of the seats in the South, but that majority of the votes recorded favoured Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CONTESTED CANDIDATURE

BOMBAY, June 4.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, President, Bombay Suburban Disrtict Congress Committee, sends the following to the Associated Press for publication:—

"The nomination of Mr. Devdhekar as a candidate for the Thana District Constituency by the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee appears to have given rise to some misunderstanding that his nomination is final. As a matter of fact both the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Thana District Congress Committee have sent protests to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress against the nomination of Mr. Devdhekar. The Congress should not be considered to have put up any candidate for the Thana District Constituency till the final decision of the Working Committee is announced."—A. P.

ELECTION TANGLE

RESPONSIVISTS V. MODERATES

BOMBAY, June 5.

The Bombay Council of the Indian National Party will consider at its next meeting on the 8th the question of nominating Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for one of the two seats in the Assembly from the City. Mr. Dumasia's seat is considered as a safe seat. The Indian National Party is therefore said to be divided as to the advisability of setting up a candidate from their ranks in addition to Mr. Jayakar, who though standing on a Responsivist ticket as the President of the Responsive Co-operation Party, is also a member of the Indian National Party.

One section holds that there ought to be a straight contest between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and apprehends that considering how Sir Chimanlal Setalvad fared in the last election, by standing now he might only deflect votes from Mr. Jayakar and possibly help the Swarajist candidate to capture the second seat.

NOT WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The other section holds that Mr. Dumasia's success is not so assured and that the Indian National Party and the Responsivists should be able to capture both the seats for Mr. Jayakar and Sir Chimanlal. It is also said to be contended by this school of opinion that the Responsivists have forfeited all claim to consideration at the hands of the Indian National Party by their refusal to persuade Mr. Joseph Baptista not to oppose Dr. Paranjpye for the University seat, or in the alternative to disown him.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

MR. R. G. SOMAN'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, June 5.

Mr. R. G. Soman, sitting member to the Bombay Legislative Council, interviewed today apropos his reported improbability of seeking re-election, said that he had not yet made up his mind about it. In case a suitable Congress candidate came forward he would not enter into a contest against him even though he had joined the Responsive Party. He really wished that a Congressman (be he a Swarajist or a Responsivist) must be chosen to represent this district as far as possible, and in the event of his friends not being unfortunately able to secure one to replace him, it was very likely that he might decide to put in his nomination as a Responsivist in due course. He felt confident that in that case both Swarajists and No-Changers would ungrudgingly support him as they did last time. It was his considered opinion that the essential characteristic of a Council candidate should be that he must be a Congressman, to whatever wing of that august body he might belong.

NEW NATIONALIST PARTY.

Asked clearly to state his attitude towards the new National Party he said "with due deference to some of my Responsivist leaders I strongly hold that unless and until the new party members are successfully persuaded to enroll themselves as Congressmen there can be no lasting unity between these two groups."

Proceeding he said that it was very distressing to see that really capable men should feel discouraged to contest elections owing to enormous canvassing expenses. He wished that thousands of rupees wasted in running the elections could be more effectively spent in educating electorates during the triennial period of a council and hoped to try the experiment if his friends in the district enabled him to do so.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

NEED OF VIGOROUS AGITATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, June 5.

As Mr. Yakub Hasan is the first applicant in whose case a local Government has contrary to Sir Alexander Muddiman's assurances in the Legislative Assembly in September last, refused to exercise its discretionary power and remove the disqualification, and as similar applications may be pending before other local Governments it is desirable that the Indian Press should make the action of the Madras Government the subject of strong comments. Excepting the Ministerial paper "Justice" all the Madras Indian papers including the two Urdu dailies have written strong leading articles. This is not a party, but an important Indian constitutional question. Mr. Yakub Hasan's similar application in respect of the Legislative Assembly is now before the Government of India and it is to be seen if that Government will rise above the local prejudices displayed by the Madras Government, and will make its action consistent with its professions, and be guided in the case of Mr. Yakub Hasan with the same broad-minded statesmanship as it did in the case of Lala Lajpat Rai.

GRUDGE AGAINST KHILAFAT LEADERS.

There is a strong feeling among the Mussalmans that the Muslim leaders are being particularly victimised by the Government showing that it still continues to bear grudge and ill-will towards those who took a leading part in the Khilafat agitation. The "Hindu" is informed that Mr. Yakub Hasan is not the only person who was refused permission by the Madras Government, but several others, who are without exception Mussalmans, were similarly treated. This shows that the question of discretion on the part of the local Government is a sham for the Khilafatists as a class have been practically declared by the local Government as undesirable.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER

MADRAS, June 5.

It is reported from Madura that Mayhini Saheb, Acting Circle Inspector of Uttamapalayam, was murdered in cold blood on Wednesday last. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

MR. RAGHAVAN AND "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

Mr. G. S. Raghavan who has been Assistant, Editor of the "Hindusthan Times", Delhi, ever since its inception and has acted twice as Editor of the paper, has now relinquished his appointment. He has throughout been actively associated with the editorial conduct of the paper. Mr. Jairamdas, Editor, has been on leave for the last two months. The cause of Mr. Raghavan's resignation is not known.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Ansari arrived Bombay on Friday morning from s. s. "Kaisar-i-Hind." He now keeps good health and looks cheerful.

Mr. G. F. Paddison of the South African Deputation arrived in Madras on Saturday morning and will shortly take charge as the Commissioner of Labour.

EMULATE KITCHLEW.

DR. MOONJEE'S METHOD OF ENDING COMMUNALISM.

NAGPUR, June 5.

Asked about Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's and Pandit Motilal Nehru's suggestion of disenfranchisement as a sure remedy for communal fights Dr. Moonje said, "Enfranchisement is the very soul of the nation in these days of democracy and when that soul is killed, what is there left to the people?"

THE WRONG REMEDY.

"Disenfranchisement can never be a remedy for the evil of communalism. Any set of mischief-makers of a community, in a minority in a particular province, can create communal troubles and get province after province disenfranchised and yet remain absolutely unaffected by the punishment thus meted out. The bureaucracy can aspire for nothing better. Following Pandit Motilalji's arguments a shorter cut to communal unity will be to get the Congress to pass a resolution calling upon the Government to suspend or abolish all elective institutions in India for three years or more."

EMULATE KITCHLEW.

"I would appeal to leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilalji who appear obsessed with the handicap of communalism to come out boldly like Dr. Kitchlew and to take lead in organising and guiding the Shuddi and Sangathan movements on proper and effective lines as Dr. Kitchlew is so nobly doing for Muslims so that panicky pusillanimity which often tempts hooligans to attack wantonly may be dispelled. After all there is wisdom in the saying that "like things are cured by like."—Free Press.

COMMUNAL FRACAS ON MAY 26

MUSLIMS EXPRESS REGRET

DELHI, June 5.

In the minor Hindu-Muslim disturbance that took place on May 26 over the question of music before a mosque on Qutab Road the Mussalmans of Sadar Bazar have expressed their regret over the incident, and have given an assurance to the effect that no obstruction would be caused in future by Muslims to the marriage processions etc., of Hindus from Bara Tuti to Qutab Road. The Hindus of the locality have also joined with the Mahomedans in an appeal to Government to drop further proceedings in the case, in the interests of their commercial and neighbourly relations. Government have, therefore allowed the case to be filed.—A. P.

"FANCIFUL SENTIMENTS"

CALCUTTA EDITORS' APPEALS

CALCUTTA, June 4.

At the High Court this afternoon three applications were made on behalf of the three editors who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. The first application was made on behalf of Mr. Mahadeo Prosad Seth, editor of the "Matwala" a Hindi paper. The application prayed for bail pending the filing of the motion for the revision of the order complained of. Their Lordships granted bail till Wednesday next.

The same order was passed in the case of Mr. A Purbakrishna Ghosh, editor of the "Durmukh".

"FORWARD'S" APPLICATION.

Another application was made on behalf of Mr. P. K. Chakravarti editor of the "Forward" who had been directed to execute a personal recognisance bond for Rs. 500 in default six months' simple imprisonment. The application was for the stay of the execution of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order on the ground that if the bond was signed it would be admitting the validity of the order and in case the petitioner succeeded in the appeal, it would jeopardise his position. As the editor of the "Forward" he felt he could not sign the bond.

FANCIFUL SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Justice Rankin: "If that is the reason we cannot interfere with the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate simply because of these fanciful sentiments of the petitioner. I think if he signs the bond, and if he succeeds in the appeal his position will be vindicated completely. If it is a question of bail, I am in favour of granting it."

Mr. N. Sen on behalf of the editor said: "I am in a difficult position. If you refuse this application my client will have to remain in jail for these three days pending the filing of appeal."

Justice Rankin: "That is no reason why we should interfere with teh Magistrate's order."

The application was refused.

STAYING OF ORDER.

Mr. Roxburgh, being informed of the High Court order stayed the execution of the personal recognisance bond till Monday.—A. P.

ALLEGED TRESPASS BY POLICE

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Before Mr. A. Z. Khan, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, a petition was filed by one Etwari charging Inspector Khosla and some Hindu constables with trespass and mischief. Prosecution story was that defendants on the 27th April during riots in Nechuabazar Street entered a local mosque, broke open doors assaulted and arrested some moslems and caused mischief. The matter is proceeding.—A. P.

BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSHODAK MANDAL.

FOURTEENTH SESSION

(BY A VISITOR.)

The session as usual was very well attended. The first progenitors Sardar Mehendale and V. K. Rajwade may well be proud of the success of their undertaking and the present progress of the Mandala within such a short time and amidst so many difficulties of apathy of the public, opposition of the interested, want of large financial support and of devoted research students and scholars. All credit is due to the very few selfless workers who have made the success and progress of Mandala the aim of their chief literary activities. The secretaries who preceded and the present secretaries have done their best in collecting a large number of original documents especially letters, Sanads, etc. of the Maratha period, a set of pictures of great historical personages and relating to other subjects, a number of coins, and many other articles of historical interest. The Mandala now possesses a good building of its own where the collected manuscripts are properly arranged, and other books and articles methodically stored.

EARLY MARATHA HISTORY.

A good feature of the Mandala's activities has been the publication of documents and essays relating to the early period of Maratha History especially to the times of Shivaji; and they have published many important facts relating to his life and times. The correct date of Shivaji's birth, his ability to read and to write, and some original documents relating to the various episodes in his life which are now available are recognised as uncontrovertible facts. It is not Shivaji the legendary, the Aurangzebean or the Anglican, but Shivaji the historical, the real, the creator of the Maratha nation and the Hindu Liberator who is being studied and brought out, and give his true place in history.

THE AIM OF RESEARCH.

The session opened with a welcome address by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, who is now well-known as an all-round research-worker and as the author of the History of Medieval Hindu India in 3 volumes. He emphasised the importance of historical research and unbiassed history. He pointed out how poets, Bakharkars, Prabandhakars and even some historians distort history. He showed that by a study of original contemporary documents, letters, inscriptions, accounts etc., and by a judicious balancing of various statements, a true knowledge of the past can be built up. He condemned the personal dicta and opinions of historians which not being based on full information but on prejudices or want of information, distort history and its perspective and are a legacy or false notions which have to be removed by successive historians. Truth is the aim of research and must be maintained at all events.

TWO IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

There were read a number of papers based on newly found documents, or on the materials already available, giving new information or reinterpreting old documents in view of fresh informations. All the papers were not of high value but spirit of historical research is abroad in Maharashta, and old views or accounts are not taken for granted unless they are verified from contemporary and reliable evidence.

A number of documents have been found by Mandala workers relating to Shivaji's period, and a good sized volume was being printed at the Arya Bhushan Press, Poona, but the printed sheets were burnt in the recent fire. The work will have to be done again at great labour and expense.

The Mandala's efforts have brought into existence two important books this year. One is very necessary for research workers —the Parsi-Marathi dictionary by Professor Patarwardhan, and the other is the Shiva Charitra Pradipa by Messrs. Apte and Divekar which sets at rest many current controversies about dates and certain episodes in Maratha history.

PRESERVATIONS OF DOCUMENTS.

The progress of Mandala's work is also attested by the keen interest which the public evinced in its desire to share in the administration of the Mandala, and to have the Mandala's collection thrown open more widely to all for study, work and publication.

It is a matter of pleasure that the Mandala's proximate aim is to respond to this demand, but unless the interval affairs and rules and aims of the Mandala are properly organised and secured, an immediate relaxation of the rules of admission and an unrestricted access to the records of the Mandala will not be in the interests of the public as well as the Mandala. I think it is a wise decision. Bonafide and reputed scholars must have easy access to all of the Mandala's collections which may be used and printed with its permission. But a crop of pseudo scholars whose desire is to steal documents and make money can only be checked by a rigorous code of rules. The public will heartily support this attitude of the Mandala which is in conservance with the rules of the best libraries in Europe. Our records relating to Shivaji's period are as yet few and there are many controversies raging about Maratha spirit and achievements. Even some well renowned scholars have brought charges against some workers in the Mandala about fabrication of documents. Therefore the preservation of these original documents from the encroachments of library thiefs is essential to disprove the fantastic theories of the so-called scholars and historians. Time has justified Shivaji's and the Maratha character. Documents alone will maintain the truth of it.

The Mandala has been doing good work. Its publications are a testimony to its various activities. Its further aim should be to put forward a collective view of the Maratha history from the political, literary, social and economic point of view. It has to wait till further material is collected and all the records are properly examined. We congratulate it on its work amidst many difficulties financial and otherwise. It is a standing monument of what a few devoted workers in the cause of history can do. All success to it in the future.

The session lasted for three days and devoted morning and evening to the reading of papers and discussion of its further progress and affairs.

"FOR PUBLIC GOOD."

MR. SAKLATWALA'S VINDICATION OF HIS SPEECH.

REPLY TO CHARGE OF INCITEMENT.

REFUSES TO BE A "BONDED" CITIZEN.

The following is the second and concluding part of the report of the trial of Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., at Bow Street, on May 6th. Mr. Saklatwala continues his defence against the rule calling upon him to give security to keep the peace and finally prefers being jailed to being a "bonded" citizen. The first part of the report appeared in our Saturday's issue.

Now, if I may revert again, in my understanding of the prosecution the first possibility of my speech leading to a breach of peace or my intending it to do so by incensing the people and so forth, I would submit, does not arise. In fact, there has been no such evidence, not only at this meeting but at the hundreds of meetings I have addressed. At no meetings have I behaved, done or said anything, not at one, your Worship, where I have cut up the bulk of the audience, nor have I said things which would in any way create an uproar or pandemonium right straight there. I do not know all the lies that have appeared, but even just a few days ago I submitted to the Home Secretary some highly exaggerated reports about my peaceful work and great message of a moral character and so on over here. From time to time the newspapers have said that every time I have argued a point I have done it with a great deal of logic and simply carried my point to point in a strictly logical manner. The fact remains that there has been no excitement or offence given to the particular people who attend meetings,—that is, in the bulk. We always allow for individual exceptions.

FASCIST CHAR-A-BANC.

I would submit the paragraph in the reported speech where I may say that slight exception may be taken. On page 2 there is a paragraph with regard to the Fascist char-a-banc. I may tell you why I uttered that sentence. I have had unpleasant telephone messages, unpleasant anonymous letters. I do not blame young inexperienced people who act in a youthful inexperienced manner. I have not lost my temper over it, though some of my own followers have suggested I should take it very seriously. Now, at that May Day Demonstration first at a point near Westminster Station I saw that large char-a-bance passing by with our Fascist friends, going into the crowd, trying to convert them and take them away from our ranks. I do not see any thing very harmful in that. In Oxford Street later in the same Demonstration I saw it again, and in front of the char-a-banc, there was a card which, I do not know for what reason, said "In memory of Saklatvala, in pieces." It was certainly a very ordinary kind of joke, simple political life, but I could see that some other people might say "This in an insult to you or to us," so in my speech I made the reference you see here, but the punctuation is not quite right and the full stop should be put before the word "But."

I put the same point again at my Sunday meeting, and I was told by one of my friends that next to him was a police officer and he said that that was the right way to take it,—as a joke. My object in saying it was not to inflame passions but absolutely to the contrary, and that is what the sentence really means.

SCHEME TO TAKE OVER MINES.

I want to touch upon the sentence which your Worship as well as the prosecutor has drawn my attention to. I will be perfectly frank, your Worship. If I go to a strange country or party of persons who were not day and night within the Labour Movement, talking about Peace, complete disarmament, no army, no navy, nationalisation with confiscation, etc., I would agree that it may startle some of the hearers, almost as if the man was mad. But being in the Movement, and when I know the nature of the structure of the May Day for which I, along with my other colleagues, had done my best to induce the members of the Labour Movement to come in large numbers and show their enthusiasm and give us their moral support, it was a fact that the audience was the audience that was accustomed to our meetings and our speeches. I do not know again, but just this morning from my newspaper cutting agent I received an illustration (this is no technical evidence) where I am shown in the midst of a mass of human beings—(Sir Chartres Byron: I have not seen this). That was my feeling and I have personally got satisfaction and evidence that it was so, a mass of friends ready to welcome Labour speakers, quite capable of understanding them and quite well-versed and well educated in the various alternative plans of carrying out the object which is the recognised constitutional object of the Labour Movement,—to take possession of the mines and to take possession of the means of production, distribution and exchange; and round the broad principle and the final road are all sorts of arguments ranging with regard to the difficulties in achieving it, financial fears, physical fears, old-fashioned laws—all sorts of things are said by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Privy Council and ordinary Members and general speakers and journalists in the Labour Movement. I summed up to them our various activities and then I delivered to them a speech letting them know my partiality for certain of the alternatives which are very widely, openly, continually discussed and written about in the Labour Movement—not for the first time, but very widely so, especially during the last 5 years. I just touched upon all these points and I closed up my speech. People who listened to me need not be told if I say our design is to take over mines, or factories. I said simply take it without payment. I am saying it to people—an audience—who have had their Conferences, had their meetings, through their teachings and learnings have all the time a fully detailed scheme, which may clash against the existing law, which may clash with the existing habit of thought of certain persons, but there is an orderly method of arriving at that position, going past that clash without entering into a physical violent clash. That clash is not a violent clash.

A PEACEFUL PROPOSITION.

When we say we should take over the land and houses, and we discuss in the Labour Movement shall it be with compensation or by confiscation, it surely does not at all mean to the men and women who discuss it day and night, that we say now "take a pick and go to the present owners and demand it like a highway-man." There is absolutely justified, rightful propaganda by a large—I should almost say, the largest number of the citizens of this country, and these matters are discussed, spoken of and about, argued about, as the very serious and responsible duty of responsible citizens of this country and in the other parts of the Empire, and when I say "I take this line." I do not inflame that audience at all. They know that I propound that scheme. We have not any intentions to preach the exercise of physical violence. There are ways of approaching the final goal in an orderly, non-violent manner. And that accounts for the fact, and it is proved by there not being any evidence, that not one audience out of thousands, I may now say without fear of exaggeration, that I have addressed during the ast 15 years of active political work, in not one case has it happened that my audience has misunderstood me or given any trouble to the authorities, or done any harm to the society in which they live. I would just call your attention to this fact, that nobody appreciates more than I do the kindliness, the fairness and the impartial way in which the people of this country—the absolutely affectionate way in which large masses, by thousands, of this country, have treated me as one of their own when I have thrown myself in their midst.

But your Worship will recognise the present situation. It is no use disguising the fact that this country on all occasions, and especially on political acts and out of the political acts and economic situation and political economic policy, is not one nation, but is almost as strangely apart as two separate nations. And because I fully agree with and work for and with one of those sections, the other section say, and they are quite right, I am saying things unpleasant or unacceptable to them, and which give them nightmares. But they exaggerate too much when they say they are unacceptable to the citizens. My own experience shows that out of the listeners, the largest bulk of them go back my staunch friends and supporters, and not treating me in a hostile spirit or looking upon my work as offensive and hostile. It is unfortunately only that section of society too proud, too haughty, too arrogant to come to my meetings to listen to me, and who read picked-out words from news papers whose business it is to create stunts, it is only that section of people who do not hear me that throw stones at me and see nightmares about my work. Those who do hear it are British citizens with just the same sense of duty, honour and political feelings as those who do not hear it. Simply because we disagrees it does not mean the section who supports me is a criminal section. Their goodwill and their support is just as valuable and in some respects more valuable than the other section.

NOT AT ALL INFLAMMATORY.

So, I appeal to your Worship, in judging about the inflammatory character of this speech you will find that it is inflammatory from the point of view of those who do not come near me and listen to my meetings and who simply prefer to stand outside, and there is no evidence, no proof, and I am perfectly convinced that the proof to the contrary exists, that those who have heard me have been quite satisfied that I am with that section of the people who believe in their present misery and their future rights and their future happiness.

There was on the first page of your copy of the speech—you have drawn attention I think, to the sentence after "cheers." "We then decided we do not believe in all this buying——— etc." Unpleasant words to those who want to preserve the present system and avoid the coming of a future development, but I do submit in spite of that, they are words which are the rightful heritage of the people, to try and express this in our weighing up in the balance. At the last Commission the Miners.

Sir Chartres Byron: You are rather straying from the subject.

Mr. Saklatvala: I just submit in judging of these words I am not the sole author of them, or the first person or the last person.

Sir Chartres Byron: That does not make it any better but makes it all the worse.

Mr. Saklatvala: I submit it is not the word but an interpretation of these words before the people who understand it is never to be taken by any sensible person as an incitement to violence or crime.

REFERENCE TO UNION JACK.

There was a sentence referring to the Union Jack. There is a Union Jack in theory, a sentiment of the nation. I would agree, your Worship, that was quite a different thing, from the Union Jack which is dragged into politics, and though there is no different nomenclature for it, I quite agree that a national sentiment almost religious—a flag reserved only for national, non-disputed occasions, where everybody is of the same mind, barring a few stray individuals—that is quite different. But the Fascists take the national flag and say "This is in opposition to the Labour economy." Then people expressing Unionist policy carry the national flag in other countries, where there is not that popular sentiment attached to it, then the Union Jack expresses the particular opposition to the Labour Movement and the particular imperial policy in other lands, and it is not fair for the Government to try and give it an interpretation referring to matters of the whole nation. That is quite different. Other people begin to use the Union Union Jack as their election flag, not saying this is done out of loyalty to the country, but saying it is the emblem of the Party. Though the same designs are used the same article is not there, and the sentiments expressed to the contrary must be fairly and justly understood by the responsible persons. At the end of the long paragraph which was marked on page 4, from "We saw—etc." to the top of page 5—the gentleman who has taken notes, and I repeat quite fairly, on line 4 page 5, after that long quotation that was read out before this Court, is a distinct sentence to wind up the whole of the argument:—'I appeal to all men and women and say that your greatest weapon in the coming few days is not your muscles, but your strong heart and determined mind." Now here I say "in the coming few days" is not particularly referring merely to the strike but referring generally to the two rival claims to the ownership of the various positions of wealth of this country.

REFERENCE TO THE ARMY.

With regard to the paragraph referring to the army, I would again appeal to your Worship that this should no longer be read as if the People's Representation Acts had not been passed. In the House of Commons I have taken the steps which are to be taken with the final object of asking the Prime Minister to give us due facilities even in the barracks and ships to have political meetings. It is unavoidable. I submit to your Worship that by the passing of that Act you have already reached a new stage. Having regard to that fact and the evidence as produced by the officer of the Government in his notes, I put it to the audience that in the past the officers alone were entitled through their economic condition and social position, to certain political votes. The ordinary Tommy and Jack were not entitled to it. Now they have become equal and I submitted that Sir William Joynson Hicks had admired this conduct in the officers and I would equally admire a similar conduct now in the soldiers if they, through their own conscientious belief show an equally determined resistance to the mere mechanical instructions passed on to them, as Sir William Joynson Hicks admired the officers in the past. As far as this case is concerned this is quite a distinct idea. It only means that we have got to reach this new stage, but it does not mean that it is an incitement to the army to cause physical violence. You will therefore notice that there is a word 'We want the army and the soldiers.....tec." (page 4, 8th line from bottom.) When I was delivering this speech I was not behind the walls of the barracks but saying things to citizens who have rights over the army, who are responsible for advancing the future rights of the men in the Army and we mant naturally to tell hte people about their duty, and I say to them that now we shall work and work to acquire such facilities and such rights as would enable us to tell them. a

Sir Chartres Byron. You have already said that twice, and I understood it.

Mr. Saklatvala: When I say we want to tell them "Now." "now" means a period of history and not that Saturday afternoon. One can go on analysing and explaining every sentence. If your Worship would help me by asking questions I would explain them.....(No response).

NO OCCASION TO BE BOUND OVER.

I submit I have delivered this speech, have delivered several other speeches, am doing it continually, but never with the intention nor even on one occasion with the effect,—out of thousands of instances not even once has the Government been able to prosecute me or produce evidence that I had broken or endeavoured to break the peace. Not only had I no intention but it has had no such effect. This propaganda is carried out by me not as an individual but as a part and parcel of a perfectly justifiable right of the people with whom I work and a large mass of people representing a very considerable percentage of the people—I would even say with their families a larger per centage, than people who object to it. It is the undoubted right. I think I have said what I have been entitled to say, what any member of the Labour Movement or any other Movement is entitled to say.

In honour and conscience I feel myself bound to say there is no occasion whatsoever for my being called upon to be bound over to keep the peace. It may be perhaps an honest fear, but it is based on a perfectly unjustifiable inference. Without the slightest intention of disrespect, with every deference to the Court and for the regular manner with which the affairs of these Courts have been known to be conducted, I definitely submit that it is absolutely impossible for me to agree to be bound over and I appeal to your Worship to bear in mind the circumstances of the speech and not take the view that the Government ask, that there was by any implication or intention the slightest ground for suspecting that it was an incitement for any of the audience there to break order.

Sir Chartres Byron:—There is no dispute as to the substantive evidence of the speech. As proved I read it carefully through. I have no doubt whatever in my mind that it is a seditious speech, calculated to promote public disorder. It is more mischievous considering the circumstances under which it was delivered, at such a critical moment of public affairs. I should, therefore, like you to keep the peace for 12 months, surety of £500 to be bound in two sureties of £250 each.

THE FINAL REFUSAL.

Mr. Saklatvala: I submit to your Worship again that without meaning any disrespect to the Court or any criticism or comment upon the decision of the Court, I find it impossible to agree to the suggestion of the Court.

Sir Chartres Byron:—Two months.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

SIMLA, June 5.

Telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the King Emperor in connection with His Majesty's Birthday.

The Viceroy wired:—"With humble duty I respectfully beg Four Majesty to officer my most cordial congratulations on your birthday and to express India's hope that coming year may bring to Your Majesty good health and happiness."

The following reply was received:—"It is a great pleasure to me on the morning of my birthday to receive India's loyal greetings and I am grateful for all the good wishes to which your telegram gives expressios."—A. P.

FOREST WEALTH OF BURMA

RANGOON, June 4.

The report on the Forest Administration of Burma for the year ending 31st March 1925 gives figures of stick lac exported from Burma during the year under report as 60,413 cwt valued at Rs. 38,44,647 of which 59,631 cwt valued at Rs. 37,87,855 went to Bengal. Two officers, Messrs. Withers and Simons were deputed to Central Provinces to study the possibility of improving the lac output and they are now employed in the practical application of result of this study, one at Maymbo and the other in the Federated Shan states.—A. P.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

To-day, Mr. Lyne, Additional District Magistrate, 24 Parganas, concluded the preliminary enquiry inside the Central Jail under Section 159, C.P. C. relating to the murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Superintendent of Police, Special Intelligence Branch.

Records were duly made over to Mr. A. Cassels, District Magistrate, 24 Parganas. Harinarain Chandra, Dirubesh Chatterjee, Nikhil Banerjee, Rahal Chandra Dey, Anantahrai Mitra and two others would probably be put on their trial for the alleged offence. Mr. Anantakumar Roy Choudhury pleader, applied for permission to attend the enquiry with the father of Chatterjee and was allowed to do so. An announcement will be made shortly in regard to the date of the trial.—Free Press.

MR. CHINTAMANI GOES TO NAINITAL

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, left Allahabad to-day, for Nainital, where he will stay till the end of this month.—Free Press.

Representatives of over 20 journals in Travancore met in conference at Trivandrum and resolved to form the Travancore Journalis's' Association. It was also decided that a deputation should wait on the Maharanee to represent the need of repealing the recently enacted press law in the State. —A. P.

The "Hindu" understands that in all probability elections for the Assembly and the Legislative Council will take place in the first week of November.

The ceremonial parade in honour of King Emperor's Birthday was held in the Poona Race course ground on Satudray morning under the command of General Officer commanding the District.

JUHU TRAGEDY.

PARSI BATHERS MEET WITH WATERY GRAVE.

NIGHT LONG VIGIL FOR DEAD BODIES.

One of those tragedies which have now become a feature of Juhu, the pleasant haunt of tired Bombay people, took place on Friday afternoon. Juhu, however, is becoming increasingly popular in spite of these occasional accidents. These bathing fatalities have now-a-days almost become more frequent than usual in the beautiful Juhu Island.

A party of Parsi ladies and gentlemen went to Juhu on Friday, for having a dip in the sea there. It consisted of Mr. Jal Marzaban, the son of Mr. J. B. Marzban (of "Jam-e-Jamshed"), Mrs. Shera H. Karaka, Dr. Soarb Mehta a son of the late Sir P. M Mehta, and others. The sea was anything but calm—it was rather boisterous, as it generally is at this time of the year. Mrs Karaka was bathing in the sea, and Mr. Jal Marzaban with his wife were standing on the sea shore when one of the huge waves made Mrs. Karaka lose her balance and she she fell into the sea. Immediately there was a hue and cry and the lady shouted for help, and Mr. Jal at once entered the water in spite of the great risk involved. Mr. Jal rushed to the place where Mrs. Karaka had fallen, but for a time she was not to be seen. When she, however, came up and Mr. Jal was within her reach, she frantically caught hold of him and both disappeared in the sea. Their relations and friends were all along standing in the shallow waters waiting for their return, but they were disappointed.

A LONG VIGIL.

No boats were to be seen in the neighbourhood, and there was no good swimmer too who could help the two victims. Even the fishermen, who were approached, refused to venture into the sea, as the sea was almost stormy. Dr. Mehta ran to Santa Cruz for getting help, but there too he failed to get any. Police Circle Inspector Ring, who was then at Juhu, came on the scene and with great difficulty got a boat ready for searching the bodies, but darkness was closing on all sides and nothing material could be done. Mr. Bharucha, the Suburban Collector, also came to the place, but with the best of intentions not much help could be rendered by any one. Until a late hour in the night the people kept a watch, but the bodies were not washed ashore. As soon as day broke further efforts were made to search for the bodies, but not until 11 a.m. could Mr. Jal's body be found. An inquest was held on it at Juhu, and it was brought down to Bombay, to Mr. Marzaban's residence, and the funeral took place in the evening.

A HUSBAND'S GRIEF.

Mr. Karaka,, the husband of the drowned woman, was to have met his wife at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and he was overcome with grief when he came to know that his wife was accidentally drowned in sea. He joined his other friends in the search for his wife's body, which has not been found as yet. Mr. Jal was a popular figure in Parsi society, and he sacrificed himself in saving the life of Mrs. Shera Karaka.

THE LATE MR. JAL J. MURZBAN.
One of the victims of the Juhu tragedy.

BODY OF MRS. KARAKA FOUND.

After diligent search, the body of Mrs. Shera Karaka was found yesterday at 4 p.m. thrown out on the foreshore at the northern end of the Juhu beach. There were several injuries on the body having been bufetted about by the waves and there were also signs of its having been mauled by fish. The body was discovered by Mr. Merchant of the Income Tax Department.

Immediately, a jury was held and the body was removed to Bombay at 6-30 p.m. The funeral ceremony took place on Sunday morning at the house of Mr. Karaka at Cumbala Hill at 7 a.m. and the Oothamna ceremony at 3 in the afternoon.

CHINA'S LATEST.

SALT REVENUES TAKEN OVER.

LONDON, June 4.

Peking.—The Salt Gabelle revenues at Tientsin which are a security for several large foreign loans have been taken over by the purely Chinese organisation acting independently of the salt administration. Britain, France and Japan, are the powers primarily interested.—Reuter's Special.

AN AGE OF NERVES

The Result of Present Conditions

Have you noticed how overstrung and nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him are nerve-starved. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches are only a part of what the victims suffer—the worst is their agony of mind.

The right way to nourish starved nerves is to build up your blood. You can quickly do this by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, for these pills create new rich blood, which feeds and strengthens the nerves. The beneficial effect will soon become apparent in a return of natural spirits, confidence, restful sleep and improved health generally.

Among the many who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' pink pills is Mrs. D. A. Gray, of 114, Field Road, Forest Gate, London, who says: "in April last I underwent an operation, which left me very weak. I had no strength, and was depressed and irritable; I suffered from giddiness and headaches, and was in a state of nervous collapse; I could not sleep at night. My sister advised Dr. Williams' pink pills, and after taking a few of the pills I felt the benefit. My colour came back, and I grew bright and cheerful. As I continued with the pills, the giddiness and headaches disappeared and I was able to sleep well and eat well. Soon my health was completely restored."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

All chemists sell Dr. Williams' pink pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else will do.

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PATHAN MEETS HIS MATCH.

FATAL JUMP DOWN WALL.

A rather unusual incident took place on the Chouputy near the Islam Gymkhana on Thursday night, resulting in the death of a burly Pathan, who was bent on robbery, and if need be murder. Ennes D'Souza, living in Sonapur Lane, went out for a walk on the evening in question, and it was dark when he approached the Islam Gymkhana grounds. There he was accosted by a Pathan, Sheriff Dilawar, who demanded Ennes' purse. Ennes, however, refused to part with it and showed fight. There was a prolonged battle resulting in the flight of the deceased Pathan Dilawar as the latter got more than he had bargained for. Ennes also got several wounds and had to be taken to the G. T. Hospital.

The body of the Pathan was found lying by a grave-digger, Abdul Rehman, near the wall of the Moslem cemetery on the Queen's Road. The Pathan was found groaning with pain and bleeding from both the legs. The good Samaritan gave the deceased some water to drink and took him to the G. T. Hospital, informing the police at the same time. The Pathan succumbed to his severe injuries and an inquest was subsequently held on his body.

Major A. B. D'Souza, Resident Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, deposed that the Pathan was found suffering from severe shock, on admission to the hospital, and his pulse was scarcely perceptible; the tongue was dry and the patient was restless. The deceased stated that the injuries were received by him as a result of a fall. He died on Friday evening.

Inspector Dere gave evidence to show that the deceased was a bad character and had a previous conviction.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by the deceased in trying to jump down the wall of the Mahomedan Cemetery after having attempted to rob Ennes D'Souza.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

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Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

CHOUPATY SANDS.

WANTED A CLEANINGUP.

PROBLEM OF CONTRABAND MEAT.

In the June agenda of the Municipal Corporation Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay has given notice of a motion asking the Commissioner to represent to the authorities in charge of the Back-Bay sands the necessity of adopting immediate measures for improving their sanitation.

CHOWPATTY.

Mr. P. C. Sahasrabudhe will move asking the Commissioner to approach the proper authorities for the purpose of erecting a temporary shed on the Chowpatty Sands during the Hindu Chaturmasa (from July to October) for the use of Hindu women taking their bath in the sea there.

CITY'S LIGHTS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai proposes to move: "That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the hours when the street lamps are extinguished in the morning and to consider the advisability to continue the lamp light till there is sufficient sun light on the road."

CONTRABAND MEAT.

Mr. Boman Behram has given notice of a motion about the importation of contraband meat in the city. He wants to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the enormous traffic in contraband meat that is being carried on between Kurla and Bombay and to request the latter to report whether it is feasible to adopt measures for putting a check on it, such as rewarding the Municipal staff as well as the Railway and city police for detecting meat smugglers and getting them convicted, the expenses for rewards being met from the amount of fines that will be recovered from the smugglers convicted, as is done by Government in the Abkari Department. He will also move that the Commissioner be requested to consider and report to the Corporation as to whether, as a precautionary measure against the importation of contraband meat into the city, it is feasible for this Municipality to take over charge of the Kurla slaughter house and put it under the same control as the slaughter-house at Bandra.

SIR P. MEHTA GARDENS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, will move a proposition asking the Commissioner "to report whether it is feasible to allow the starting of a Hindu and Non-Hindu restaurant for the use of the visitors in the Sir Pheroze shah Mehta Gardens."

MAHIM PARK.

Dr. D. B. Master has given notice of a proposition for naming the Mahim Park as Dr. Blaney Park.

STATE OF FINANCES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas has the following notice of motion in his name: That having regard to the heavy and growing commitments of the Corporation, present and prospective, the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report in all its bearings on the financial condition of the Municipality and to suggest how best to meet these commitments without imposing further burdens on the rate-payers.

SWIMMING BATH AT CHOWPATTY.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz wants the Commissioner's report regarding the construction of a swimming bath on the Chowpatty Sea Face.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe wishes to introduce some very drastic measures for the prevention of adulteration of milk in the city. He wants vendors and distributors of milk to be given a distinguishing pass, or a number, and also to establish stations for examining milk with expert milk inspectors who should submit their reports daily.

Dr. Viegas asks for a complete list of night-soil depots, urinals etc., which are in the vicinity of places of worship in the city and wants them to be removed from their present places.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

The Secretary to Government (Revenue Department) has forwarded to the Corporation for their information a copy of a letter writen by him to the Tilak Memorial Committee which had sent a "petition for permission to erect a statue to the late Mr. B. G. Tilak on the site of the cremation of his remains on the Choupatty Sands." in this letter he says that he is directed by the Governor-in-Council "to enquire what arrrangements are proposed by your Committe for the upkeep of the statue."

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Government inform the Corporation that "owing to financial stringency, the scheme for the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay City has been postponed indefinitely."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe has given notice of a motion for arranging the school hours in the Municipal boys and girls schools with a view to making a saving in the school expenditure when education is made compulsory in the city.

Mr. M. D. Rane wishes the Schools Committee to consider the feasibility of providing school buildings with accommodation for teachers and play and recreation grounds for children in the school compounds in F and G Wards where compulsory education has already been introduced. Pending that he wants the schools to be removed from their present insanitary surroundings.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Fazl Ibrahim is anxious to get a report from the Commissioner as to what he has done "to institute legal proceedings against Government in order to enforce the Corporation's claim in connection with Government's contribution towards primary education expenditure in the city and to report what progress has been made in connection with it."

WANTED A MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

Mr. P. Joseph wants to start a Municipal Gazette "for the promotion of public interest in civic affairs" and for this purpose he wishes to have a committee consisting of Messrs. Horniman, Davis, Dumasia, etc

NOMINATION V. ELECTION.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia's notice of motion, transferred from May agenda, will again come up for discussion. He wants to move: That the President be requested to address Government to so amend the Municipal Act as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee and instead allow the Corporation to elect four more members on that Committee.

FRESCO PAINTING.

(Continued from page 6.)

until the last technique was recovered, and triumphantly established anew.

The Distinction.

Fresco has certain characteristics which distinguish it from all other sorts of wall-decoration and establish its superiority. "According to the size of sand grains employed, it takes on the aspect of solid granite covered with a beautiful, lustreless coating, or of polished marble, and forms utterly part of the wall. It has also the curious quality that the colours, because of the vibration of the grainy surface, grow softer, the nearer the wall; and more intense, the greater the distance. This makes it marvellously suitable to both the tiniest room and the greatest hall, a quality of which no other form of decoration can boast. Let me quote Baudouin: "I painted from nature on my garden wall a poppy which grew quite close. When it was dried, one day on approaching the wall I said to myself: how that poppy has paled, what a difference with the original. Stepping back ten yards, I noted a greater intensity of colour and form; still more so at 20 yards, and at about 40 yards it was impossible to distinguish the two poppies; both together seemed to grow among the surrounding grass." Fresco colours, under this technique, never change.

Twenty-seven years ago Baudouin painted a fresco decoration in the open recreation court of a college. It is exposed to sun, rain, and the balls and pebbles of playing children. "This has not damaged the mortar, but has of course dirtied it. From time to time the gardener honours it with a spray of water. This fresco is placed in a shallow niche which above shelters a small part of the red background from sun and rain. . . The protected portion has retained exactly the same shade as those exposed."—If needed, even greater resistance to inclemency of weather can be secured, for instance near the sea, as fresco can be painted upon wet cement. To the thoughtful reader, the above indications will at once open the door to the vista of possibilities for fresco, especially when one adds to this the fact that practically all the materials needed can be found locally almost anywhere, without great expense.

M. Boudouin has now devoted more than 20 years to the new-old art, has carried out many public decorations, has taught many artists the pure technique, so that to-day France can show a good number of new works of fresco. The false doubt and suspicion against its durability is fast disappearing and new, formerly undreamt of applications are constantly being carried out. It is used for outside and inside decorations of public buildings and private homes; it offers room from simple conventionalised design which any clever, well-trained artisan could apply, to the realisation of the highest, most nobly conceived creation of the true artist's brain, heart and hand. As its cost is low, it may be used in the humble home as well as the palace. In the first, though its original cost is higher, it will pay in the long run because of its absolute permanence. All it needs in upkeep is to be when necessary, washed from time to time with pure water. One architect in France has even decorated in fresco workmen's houses.

The Everlasting Whitewash.

My eye and sense of beauty and fitness have so often suffered in India under the infliction of the glare of the everlasting whitewash of houses, both inside and outside. In a climate of great heat and strong sun above all soft, restful colours should be chosen. There is hardly a lovelier colour than 'terre verte' with its coal softness; applied in pure fresco technique, with perhaps a simple border to set it off, with little expense and absolute permanency,—what lovely, harmonious interiors one could create! And according to the need and the feeling and the money of each, there would be added the artists inventiveness and creation, to make each home more and more beautiful and restful and individual. Fresco will form a lasting and integral part of public buildings and memorials; it will be used in gardens and on fountains; there is no limit to the possibilities of its application. For the price of one single good easel picture, a whole room will be harmoniously decorated with some artists' creation. And if it is developed in pure fine Indian style, as I hope it will be, fresco can have the power to make art live once more in India as in the days of old, nay far, far more vitally and intimately,—for it will no longer be confined only to religious buildings and to the palaces of princes, but will come to be within the reach and accessible to the majority, if not of all who have eyes to see and souls to rejoice.

Look Forward.

The monks of old Ajanta have decorated even the cells they slept in. Am I to be blamed if I dream of a great renaissance in India, of a day when by means of frescoes walls that have to be built and finished anyway, will be made beautiful and a joy and inspiration forever? The walls that enclose a public assembly, the walls within which the minds of students expand, and the walls that shelter the sleeping baby! There never was a period of greatness without an accompanying blossoming of beauty: we are tired of looking backwards,—we are looking forward to a great and beautiful India of the future!

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Breast-fed babies sleep well, wake happy and gain weight week by week, with clockwork regularity. They are free from the risks and dangers which continually threaten artificially-fed babies, such as infantile diarrhœa, rickets, malnutrition.
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Help the kidneys!

What a lot of trouble is caused by disordered kidneys, yet frequently the more easily remedied symptoms are neglected.

This means that poisons are allowed to overrun the system, upsetting the nerves, inflaming the joints and muscles, and starting most serious kidney complications. Be quick to safeguard the kidneys if you experience rheumatic pains, headaches, backache, dizziness and annoying bladder irregularities or if you feel dispirited, irritable, nervous, and "all worn out."

It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the weakening kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

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PAY OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

GOVT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In March 1924 Government appointed a Committee to consider and report on the following issues:—

(1) Will the adoption of the Sathe Paranjpye scale retard the expansion of Primary Education? (2) Will the Local Bodies be able to bear the financial burden consequent upon the adoption of that scale? (3) Which areas call for special treatment?

The Committee consisted of the Minister of Education, the Minister of Local Self-Government, the Director of Public Instruction, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, M.L.C., Mr. R. D. Shinde, M.L.C., Mr. H. B Shivdasani, M.L.C., and Mr. G B. Pradhan, M.L.C.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee expressed the opinion in the Report that the adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme would retard the expansion of primary education on account of increased cost. As far as District Local Boards are concerned, as they would have to meet one-third of the expenditure on all schemes of expansion, they could not meet the Committee think any part of the cost of the adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme.

In regard to Municipalities, some of them would be able to bear their share of the additional cost. The following areas would need special treatment:—Bombay Suburban District, Thana City, Kalyan, Bassein, Poona City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and possibly others. In the case of such areas, the additional remuneration should ordinarily take the form of a local allowance.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

As regards the scales of pay to primary teachers, the Committee considered that the maxima of the time-scale of pay were low, at any rate for the more efficient teachers and suggested that adequate allowances be given to Headmasters and first assistants. These allowances should be based upon the size and importance of the school. The allowances in Sind, in Urdu Schools, and in schools for the depressed classes should be higher.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Government have now accepted the conclusions of the Committee on the three specific issues. The special allowances for Headmasters and first assistants suggested by the Committee have been granted with effect from 1st April, 1925. The allowances entail an additional yearly expenditure of 1 1/3 lakhs dating from 1st April 1925, and the total cost for this and subsequent years will amount to Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs annually.

SATYAGRAHA IN PORBANDAR.

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

The satyagriha launched by the Bards of the village of Roziwara of Porbander State still continues. Altogether about 21 persons are fasting Two men have fasted for 34 days and they still continue to fast. The condition of one man is said to be critical. It is also learnt that 2 women and two young boys have also begun fasting from May 18. It is said that certain influential men of the village had waited on His Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbander in order to settle this matter about the intended confiscation of 1/4 part of their *jaghir* there being no male issue directly descending from the family and His Highness is reported to have directed them to the Diwan of the State for settlement.—Free Press.

DIAMOND SMUGGLER TRAPPED.

MADRAS, June 4.

A big haul amounting to the seizure of diamonds worth Rs. 30,000 smuggled from Pondicherry into British India has just been effected by the customs Inspector Diamond smuggling has been going on for years and it seems that every month about a lakh of rupees worth of diamonds are smuggled into British India. Smugglers have so far evaded vigilance of the Customs patrol and the present seizure which is said to have been effected with great difficulty between Tanjore and Pudukotah appears to be the first made for some years.—A. P.

It is understood that the Viceroy will open the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture in Simla on Monday.

A Calcutta message says:—As suggested by the President of Town Hall Meeting, the Marwari Committee will, it is understood, shortly renew their application for a license for carrying the procession along the usual route. In meantime the deity is being worshipped as before.—A. P.

A match factory and spinning colony have been opened at Tiruppur.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, the Surgeon Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta said that five patients, three males and two females died last week following antimony injections. The Superintendent had held a thorough enquiry into the matter and would submit his report to the Government of Bengal. It was not true, however, that the patients in question were on the way to recovery. On the contrary their condition was positively grave.—A. P.

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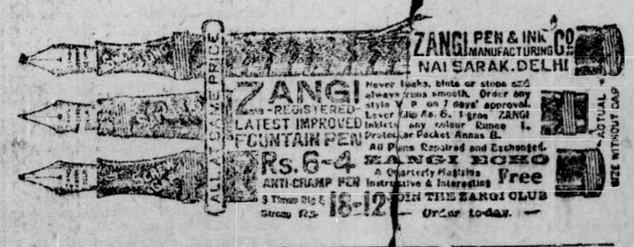

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